



Daily Report

China

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Daily Report

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General

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

Comments on El Salvador

OW1611113489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1106 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)—China is concerned over the recent developments in El Salvador, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said here today.

"We hope that the two parties will stop their military operations and seek a political solution of El Salvador's domestic issues through peaceful negotiations, so that the people there may live in peace and the process of peace in Central America may continue to develop," the spokeswoman said at a news briefing here this afternoon in response to reporters.

Views Namibia's Election

OW1611114789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1130 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign ministry spokeswoman today hailed the result of Namibia's Constituent Assembly elections as "a major victory" for the South West Africa people's Organization (SWAPO), the Namibian people and whole Africa.

The result of Namibia's Constituent Assembly elections which attracted worldwide attention has been announced with SWAPO led by President Sam Nujoma winning by a majority of votes, the spokeswoman noted at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

"It marks a major victory for SWAPO and the Namibian people who have persisted in their protracted struggle for national independence and a major victory for the whole of Africa," she said.

"We hereby express our warmest congratulations," she said. "We wish also to express our appreciation of the positive contributions made by the United Nations in implementing U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 and ensuring a smooth proceeding of the Constituent Assembly elections of Namibia."

The Chinese Government and people will continue their efforts for the realization of Namibia's independence on schedule, she said, noting that China has "all along resolutely" supported the just struggle of the Namibian people for national independence.

The Chinese Government is ready to develop friendly relations and cooperation with Namibia after its independence, on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, she said.

Postal Minister Attends Congress

OW1411032589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0059 GMT 14 Nov 89

[By Lu Wengyue]

[Text] Washington, November 13 (XINHUA)—Nearly 900 delegates from 170 nations and regions gathered here this morning for a 5-week congress of the 20th Universal Postal Union (UPU).

Chinese minister of postal affairs Yang Taifang, who is expected to be elected vice chairman of the congress at this afternoon's opening business session, led a 15-member delegation to attend the November 13-December 14 congress.

U.S. President George Bush, at a gala welcoming ceremony at the John Kennedy Performing Arts Center, praised 800,000 American postal workers and millions of others all over the world for their significant contributions to human communication.

Bush told the congress that every week he receives "up to 60,000 letters from every state in the union and from nearly every country in the world."

"In a world of faxes and fiber optics, the mails still represent the most intimate means by which the people of this nation and other nations reveal their thoughts, their hopes and their dreams, whether it's a young child, crayon in hand, writing a letter to Santa Claus, or a soldier waiting for a special letter from home," Bush said.

"Letters mingle souls," he quoted poet John Donne's well-known words in conclusion.

The UPU congress is convened every five years. The current congress will review 800 proposals, compared with over 1,000 discussed at the last congress held at Hamburg, West Germany.

Anthony Frank, U.S. postmaster general and honorary chairman of the congress, said in a keynote [as received] address to the congress that he was "very pleased that the theme 'caring for the customer' has been set as the focus of our general debate on Thursday." He described the theme as "the heart of the matter" facing the international organization.

"I hope that the question 'what do our customers want?' will remain at the center of our thinking for the whole of this congress," he said.

The UPU, established in 1974, is the second oldest continuous international organization in the world today. With a current membership of 170 postal administrations worldwide, the UPU exists to facilitate the exchange of mail among nations and to secure the improvement of postal services through international collaboration.

The UPU's functions include providing technical assistance to postal administrations of developing countries, serving as a clearinghouse for settling financial differences, and disseminating information to member nations. Since 1948 it has been affiliated with the United Nations as a specialized agency.

The congress is the UPU's supreme legislative authority. The decisions reached during congress govern international mail exchange for the following five-year period.

According to statistics of 1983 provided by the UPU, there are about 654,000 permanent post offices in the world with some five million people working for them. Every year they handle more than 346,000 million postal items, of which 40 percent are handled in the United States.

Class for Copyright Judges Opens in Beijing
HK0811091989 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
31 Oct 89 p 4

[Dispatch by reporters Mao Lei (3029 4320) and Zhang Zhiye (1728 1807 2814): "Regional Copyright Trial Training Class Opens in Beijing"]

[Text] The "Regional Copyright Trial Training Class" attended by personages from the legal circles of a dozen countries from the Asia-Pacific region opened in Beijing today.

The training class is jointly sponsored by China's Supreme Court, the State Copyright Bureau, and the UN World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO]. Judges, public procurators, lawyers, professors, and experts from the United States and Sweden will give lectures in the form of special reports and mock trials. More than 100 judges, lawyers, and copyright experts from a dozen countries and regions will be visitors to the class.

Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Bogsch, director-general of the WIPO, will deliver speeches at today's opening ceremony, respectively.

While giving an account of China's copyright trial work, Ren Jianxin said, following the promulgation of the "PRC General Rule for Civil Law," the number of copyright disputes and cases has increased somewhat every year. Over the past 3 years, the people's courts handled more than 400 first hearing copyright cases. The State Copyright Administration also mediated large numbers of copyright disputes, protecting the legitimate rights of copyright holders and promoting the development of scientific and cultural undertakings.

Ren Jianxin also disclosed that China's legislative departments are stepping up efforts to draft a copyright law.

Officials See Foreign-Funded Enterprises Exhibit
OW1611063289 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1212 GMT 15 Nov 89

[By reporter Zhang Yi (1728 3015)]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA)—The exhibition of foreign-funded enterprises in China, which lasted for one week, ended today, with more than 70,000 Chinese and foreign visitors.

Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, and Chen Xitong, state councillor, visited the exhibition today.

According to officials of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade who sponsored the fair, the event reached its expected goal. Some businessmen from abroad even signed export contracts on the spot with exhibition participants, resulting in business deals worth millions of U.S. dollars. The electronic products exhibited by the Kangli Conglomerate drew great interest from foreign businessmen from the USSR and East Europe. Some foreign businessmen who visited the exhibition expressed their interest in engaging in joint ventures with China.

Officials from foreign embassies and trade delegation offices, as well as representatives of foreign companies, attended the exhibition. Members of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, the U.S. Young Entrepreneurs delegation, and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea also paid a visit to the exhibition.

World Trade Center Opens for Business
OW1311222789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1619 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)—China World Trade Center (CWTC) will officially open its 38-storey office tower Wednesday, completing the country's biggest multi-faceted business complex.

Feng Zhicheng, the center's managing director, told a news briefing here today that 60 percent of the 51,000-square meter office premise have [as received] been leased to a total of 100 transnational firms mainly from Japan, the United States, Canada, France and Italy.

He expected a 70 percent leasing rate by 1990 as the country continues its open policy.

Located in the capital's business and diplomatic district, the 12-hectare CWTC covers a total built-up area of 420,000 square meters, three times as big as the world-known Palace Museum.

The complex is also the second largest world trade center in use, next only to the World Trade Center in New York.

A member of the World Trade Center Association, CWTC will soon join the association's worldwide service network, Feng noted.

The project is a joint venture with a total investment of 450 million U.S. dollars from China Foreign Economic and Trade Consultants Corporation and the Hong Kong-based Kerry Industrial Company Ltd.

Other facilities of the center include two apartment blocks, the Shangri-la managed China World Hotel and Traders Hotel, shopping arcades and a convention center.

Its exhibition center has already started operation earlier this month for the ongoing exhibition of foreign-invested firms and booked all its space out for the remaining months of this year and the second half of next year.

Railway Link to Europe To Open 'Next Year'

OW1211074889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0712 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)—Express railway traffic starting from China's Lianyun Harbor on the east China coast and ending at Rotterdam in the Netherlands will become possible next year when the existing railways are connected, today's "WORKERS' DAILY" reported.

Connecting Asia and Europe, the railways will cross more than 30 countries and regions to form an economic corridor stretching over 10,000 km in length, the paper noted.

The sections within the Chinese border will pass 11 provinces and 89 cities in eastern, central and western China, the paper said. They total 4,213 km in length.

These railways are already there, except for a 73 km section east of the Sino-Soviet border in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The idea of a second "Eurasia land bridge" parallel to the one that traverses Siberia has aroused wide interest from the world and many countries have sent experts to study the related projects in China. Japan has invested over 100 million U.S. dollars as a partner in the expansion project of Lianyun Harbor.

Nonaligned Movement's Julius Nyerere To Visit

OW0911201789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1852 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Dar es Salaam, November 9 (XINHUA)—The chairman of the South Commission of the Non-Aligned Movement, Julius Nyerere, left here today on a tour of India, China, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Mr. Nyerere will chair an international conference on activities of the South Commission in New Delhi during his stay in India.

Nyerere, who is also the chairman of Tanzania's ruling Revolutionary Party, will then pay a week-long visit to China. He is expected to hold talks with Chinese leaders on his commission's affairs and on how to promote the relations between China and Tanzania.

The South Commission was set up in 1986. Apart from reviewing economic problems facing the developing countries, the commission also presents specific ways for South-South cooperation and for promoting dialogue between the South and the North.

Shanghai Hosts Medical Equipment Show

OW1611015389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1525 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Shanghai, November 15 (XINHUA)—A five-day international exhibition of advanced medical equipment opened at the Shanghai Exhibition Center yesterday.

Various kinds of medical equipment and products, including ultrasonic diagnostic equipment, monitoring devices, respirators, anesthesia apparatuses and other operating instruments, are being displayed. More than 80 companies from 17 countries and regions, including the United States, Britain, Japan, France, Canada, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Netherlands, are taking part in the exhibition.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Hong Kong World Exhibition Co. Ltd., the Shanghai International Technology Import and Export Company and the China Instruments and Meters Society.

Scientific Instrument Exhibition Ends

OW1111224689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1514 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Changchun, November 11 (XINHUA)—The 1989 International Scientific Instrument and Technology Exchange exhibition closed here yesterday.

More than 40 varieties of scientific instruments were exhibited, and it is learned that the business volume done at the exhibition reached 400,000 U.S. dollars.

The Shimadzu Factory and Millitore (China) Company Ltd of Japan, Beckman (Hong Kong) Instrument Company and the Waters Company of the United States were among the many foreign companies which put on displays.

The exhibition was principally sponsored by the Jilin Branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Hepatitis Symposium Opens in Shanghai

OW1411135089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1138 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Shanghai, November 14 (XINHUA)—An international symposium on viral hepatitis, which closed recently in Shanghai, heard of new Chinese advances in the treatment of the disease.

Yao Guangbi, who was in charge of the symposium, says vaccine for hepatitis b developed by medical workers

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from Shanghai and Zhejiang Province has been proved effective in more than 100 cases in clinical tests.

It has now advanced to the stage of mass production.

A Japanese medical expert, K. Okuda, said that although China is a developing country, its study of viral hepatitis has surpassed that of the developed countries.

More than 150 medical experts and workers from 14 countries attended the symposium, which was held from November 9 to 11. Some 150 papers on hepatitis were presented by Chinese and foreign experts.

Scientists Observe Science, Peace Week

*OW1111091189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1203 GMT 9 Nov 89*

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—Scientific and technological achievements should be used not to promote arms races or military aggression, but to benefit the social and economic development of mankind, Chinese scientists said here yesterday.

Dozens of Chinese scientists and diplomats gathered here yesterday to mark the International Science and Peace Week. Since the 43rd General Assembly held last year the United Nations has set aside the week of November 11 each year as an international science and peace week.

Chai Zemin, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, said that the rapid development of science and technology has exerted a great influence on global politics, diplomacy, culture, and military affairs, and their achievements can be both beneficial and destructive.

Liu Shu, secretary of the China Association for Science and Technology, said that scientists and technicians of all countries are well aware of the destructive power of nuclear weapons and therefore have the responsibility of preventing nuclear war.

Most Chinese scientists attending the meeting hold that China's modernization drive needs to be carried out in a peaceful international environment and it is the common aspiration of the Chinese people to preserve world peace and make contributions to the progress of mankind.

International Welding Equipment Exhibition Opens

*OW1311223089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1555 GMT 13 Nov 89*

[Text] Shanghai, November 13 (XINHUA)—The 1989 International Welding Equipment and Technology Exhibition opened today at the Shanghai Exhibition Center.

More than 20 companies from China, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, South Korea, Hong

Kong and some other countries and regions are participating in the exhibition. The major displays are various kinds of welding robots, welding tools and materials and measuring devices.

The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the Shanghai International Trade Information and Exhibition Company and a Hong Kong international exhibition company.

Edible Fungus Development Symposium Opens

*OW0611202489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1543 GMT 6 Nov 89*

[Text] Nanjing, November 6 (XINHUA)—An international symposium on biological technologies for growing edible fungi opened here today.

At the five-day symposium, experts from a dozen countries and regions including the United States, Federal Germany, Canada, India, and China will discuss their achievements in growing and processing edible fungi with biological technologies.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Secretary General of the Chinese Edible Fungi Association Jiang Runhao said that in 1988 China produced more than 700,000 tons of edible fungi and earned \$250 million from fungus exports, ranking No. 1 in the world on both counts.

Edible fungi have been cultivated for over 2,000 years in China, which is recognized as the place of origin of Xianggu and straw mushrooms.

Former International Medical Team Members Feted

*OW0811014989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1441 GMT 7 Nov 89*

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Red Cross Society held a forum here today to thank Bulgarian doctor Janto Kaneti and his wife for their contributions to China's victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-1945).

Fifty years ago, Janto Kaneti, then 29, led an international medical team to China to join the ambulance corps of the Chinese Red Cross Society and serve in the Chinese people's fight against the Japanese invaders.

Addressing the forum, Tan Yunhe, vice-president of the Chinese Red Cross Society, said the international medical team, consisting of 21 volunteers, saved the lives of a great number of wounded soldiers and civilians in circumstances of great danger.

In 1986 a monument was erected in Guizhou Province to mark the contributions of the international medical team.

At the forum, Dr. Janto Kaneti, his wife Zhang Sunfen, and other two members of the ambulance corps, Shi Zhengxin and Wang Chunqian, were all made honorary members of the Chinese Red Cross Society.

United States & Canada

Article Reviews Richard Nixon's Visit, Talks

HK1611125689 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 46, 13 Nov 89, pp 7-8

[Article by Shi Linbai (2457 5259 2672): "Nixon's Beijing Visit"]

[Text] At Beijing's Diaoyutai Guesthouse, in late autumn, former U.S. President Nixon met with his Chinese acquaintances in a small house with green tiles and white walls. In the middle of the indoor garden there was a long redwood table covered with a white table-cloth. A small stream flowed through the garden.

Nixon seemed a bit emotional when delivering an impromptu toast. He said: "In political circles, when a person is in power he may have many friends but when he has lost power, few people call on him anymore. However, when I left the government (because of the Watergate incident) and returned to California, Chinese Ambassador Huang Zhen (who was then director of the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States) was the first person to call on me. In 1976, Han Xu arranged a plane and took me and Mrs Nixon to visit China again."

Nixon also recalled his talks with the Chinese leaders that "changed the world" 17 years ago. He said: Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Kissinger, and I were designers of the creative move to open up U.S.-Chinese relations.

However, after 17 years Sino-U.S. relations are now encountering great difficulties.

Present at the meeting with Nixon were former Chinese Foreign Ministers Ji Pengfei and Huang Hua, and former Chinese Ambassadors Huang Zhen, Chai Zemin, and Han Xu. They had all directly participated in the prolonged process of developing Sino-U.S. relations and know intimately that each step advancing the relations between the two countries did not come easily. They also felt deep regret at the appearance of such a tense moment in Sino-U.S. relations. In the early 1970's, the international situation and the national interests made China and the United States move toward each other again after relations had been severed for over 20 years. At present, the overall situation in maintaining world peace and the long-term interests of the two countries also require that the two countries keep good relations. At present, Sino-U.S. relations have come to a crossroads. These senior Chinese diplomats all hoped that the United States will properly weigh the advantages and disadvantages and adopt an attitude of looking to the future, so that Sino-U.S. relations will move back to a normal track as soon as possible.

It was at this critical juncture of Sino-U.S. relations that Nixon made his sixth visit to China; therefore his trip attracted wide international attention.

This time, Nixon received special treatment in Beijing. He had separate meetings with principal Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, and Li Peng.

Nixon's meeting with Deng Xiaoping lasted 95 minutes and, counting time for luncheon, the two statesmen talked for 2 and 1/2 hours. In their lengthy talks, Deng Xiaoping hoped that the disputes between the two countries during the past few months would be wound up as soon as possible so that they could jointly open the new future. Deng Xiaoping said that the United States should take the initiative and only the United States should do this. He said that the United States in fact could do something first.

Deng Xiaoping said: "We are both concerned with our own countries. We take the national interests as the highest principles for approaching various issues." He stressed that China will never forget state sovereignty and national dignity and will never give up national self-esteem. He said that it is of great importance to maintain the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs between two states and that China will never allow other countries to interfere in its internal affairs.

Nixon said that during the past 17 years he was always concerned about relations between the United States and China. At present, relations between the two countries are facing a stern test. Statesmen in both countries should work out methods to restore normal relations and enable such relations to continue to develop.

Deng Xiaoping expressed complete agreement with Nixon's proposal and said that this is also China's hope. For more than 10 years China has done nothing to the detriment of the United States. He frankly pointed out that the United States had involved itself too deeply in China's affairs. He said that China is the real victim and the accusations against China were unfair.

After the meeting, Nixon talked with some Chinese and foreign reporters outside the Fujian Hall in the Great Hall of the People. He told them that he had discussed some issues with Deng Xiaoping "without reservation."

A Western reporter asked: If U.S.-Chinese relations are injured, will the wound heal? Nixon answered that it is certain that the wound will heal but the wound is rather serious. He stressed that the current situation is the most serious since the door of U.S.-Chinese relations was opened in 1972. At present, there remains a wide gap between opinions. One side takes this view, but the other side sees things from another angle.

However, Nixon said: "While looking to the future, and through the talks with the Chinese leaders and especially with Deng Xiaoping, we found that we can still be joined together by many things. At present, it is important to find the identical points between the two sides because U.S.-Chinese relations must be maintained. I think that

they will be maintained because we know that such relations are favorable to both sides. I am glad whenever I think about this."

When answering another reporter's question, Nixon said that the basic point he wanted to stress was: "In 1972, there was almost no common point between our two countries. We disagreed on Korea, Japan, Vietnam, and also on philosophy. But we agreed that neither was a threat to the other. Today, we have profound differences over the incident on 4 June. We should discuss these differences and try to solve them. However, we must proceed from this point. As we did in 1972, we should do today."

Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and Yang Shangkun also held separate lengthy talks with Nixon. They said that the development of Sino-U.S. relations during the past 17 years was generally satisfactory. Although there were twists and turns, the two sides could still tide over the difficulties through joint efforts. This indicated that China and the United States did share common interests. This was the fundamental driving force for the development of relations between the two countries.

At the same time, they also pointed out: Huge differences exist between the two countries in social systems and in ideology. However, these differences have not hindered the establishment and development of relations between China and the United States in the past and they should not become an obstacle for the maintenance and development of such relations at present or in the future. The key is that both sides should strictly follow the guiding principles for mutual relations as prescribed by the three Sino-U.S. Joint Communiques. An old saying in China goes: "People should seek common points while keeping their differences." As long as both sides can respect each other and observe the principle of not interfering in each other's internal affairs, reserve their own positions on the issues over which they disagree, and continue to make joint efforts to develop the common interests of both sides, then the difficulties between China and the United States can be solved easily. They also pointed out that if the United States takes positive action, the Chinese side will certainly welcome this and will respond to it. Leaders and statesmen with foresight should proceed from the long-term interests of the two countries and actively seek methods to overcome the difficulties.

According to some sources knowledgeable about the talks between Nixon and the Chinese leaders, they also discussed economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries. The Chinese leaders stated that China had always attached importance to the development of international economic, technological, and trade intercourse on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, including the import of advanced technology, management experience, and funds from foreign countries. Although "economic sanctions" against China could cause certain difficulties to China's economy, this would not obstruct its advances. At the same time, this also

caused losses to the countries adopting the "sanctions." It seemed that the United States cared deeply about some cultural and educational exchange projects. The Chinese departments concerned said that the relevant projects should be discussed again on the basis of mutual respect.

Nixon also exchanged opinions on the international situation with the Chinese leaders. The Chinese leaders said that 17 years ago, the Chinese and U.S. leaders opened the door of Sino-U.S. relations under very difficult conditions and created a new situation in the relations between the two countries. This brought about changes favorable to peace in the world situation. From then on, profound changes have occurred in the international situation. The old international political and economic order was no longer suited to the needs of the developing situation. The history of postwar international relations shows that bloc politics is not feasible and that the practice of imposing one's values on other people is similarly unworkable. The only feasible thing is peaceful coexistence according to the five principles. Only with peaceful coexistence will there be stability in the world; only equal cooperation will help solve the development issue the world faces.

Nixon stressed that the importance of U.S.-Chinese relations is obvious. He said that the United States and China share common interests in maintaining a stable global balance of strength. At present, the two countries are both facing huge challenges but they also have great opportunities. If the two countries are joined together, they will be able to create for the two peoples an unprecedented era of peace and prosperity.

On the afternoon before Nixon left Beijing, he made a point of calling on Deng Yinshao at the Xihua Hall in Zhongnanhai. Nixon told Deng Yinshao that Zhou Enlai was a great statesman and a great diplomat. He said that various countries may have differences in ideology or in many other aspects but attention should be concentrated on developing relations and settling major problems.

When staying in Beijing, Nixon not only attended busy meetings but also found time to have a walk in the busy Xidan commercial district. There he shook hands with some enthusiastic citizens and signed autographs. He also gave his business card to some people. This former president took a little boy in his arms from a female worker. He was glad to know that the boy was 5 and ½ years old, the same age as his granddaughter. He said: "I hope our two countries' relations will continue to develop well during their generation." Many cyclists stopped to say hello to Nixon. Nixon walked along Xidan Avenue for 40 minutes. He shouted loudly to the masses several times: "Long live U.S.-Chinese friendship!"

Soviet Union

Mutual Policies To Expand Planned, Free Trade

HK1611023189 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD (BUSINESS STANDARD) in English 16 Nov 89 p 3

[By Cheung Lai-kuen]

[Text] Sino-Soviet trade has entered a new era since the visit of Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev to Beijing in May.

Both planned trade and free trade would be expanded, a senior Chinese trade official said.

China's revamping of official trading firms would also apply to companies engaged in trade with the Soviet Union as part of the "economic rectification", said Cao Zhenhuan, director of the information division of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Mr Cao said the Soviet Union was a major trading partner of China and both economic and trade relationships had developed smoothly in the past few years.

He said trade between the two countries could develop further and that trade practices would change to cope with development.

Current Sino-Soviet trade practices involved lists drawn up at the beginning of a year which stated the merchandise both sides needed with accounts settled by the end of the year.

Mr Cao said trade relations would more closely follow international practices and would depend more on demand.

However, he said, this would not mean an end to barter trade, which was the corner stone of Sino-Soviet dealings.

Mr Cao said barter trade was a very flexible trading system under which China exchanged light industrial products, such as thermos bottles, garments and fruit for Russian fertiliser, crude oil and timber.

Trade between China and Soviet Union amounted to U.S.\$3.26 billion last year.

China also exported labour to the Soviet Union with border cities such as Hailar and Manzhouli sending agricultural workers.

Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng called for an expansion of trade and improvement of economic co-operation with the Soviet Union early last month.

Mr Cao said trade between China and the Soviet Union was still facing difficulties in growing because of confusion caused by unauthorised trading companies.

The Chinese government has granted border trading rights only to some cities, and regional trading rights to some provinces and municipal cities with only regional governments authorised to initiate business.

However, some companies in the hinterland had gone to the border cities and set up joint ventures in order to engage in Sino-Soviet trade, he said.

Mr Cao said these joint ventures were illegal because companies which had not been authorised by the ministry could not take part.

He said companies doing business with the Soviet Union without approval would be closed down.

Sino-Soviet trade was classified in three categories:

- Country to country under the direct management of the central government;
- Border trade with only some border cities authorised to utilise the geographic advantages and promote the development of these cities;
- Certain inland and southern provinces and municipalities authorised to export through Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and Heilongjiang provinces.

Some Hong Kong and Taiwanese businessmen were eyeing trading opportunities with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, using the mainland-bridge linking the Chinese interior with Europe via Russia.

Li Guixian Meets Soviet Banking Delegation

OW1511215089 Beijing XINHUA in English
0812 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)—State Councilor and Governor of the People's Bank of China Li Guixian met a state bank delegation of the Soviet Union here today.

Led by the bank's Deputy Governor Zakharov V.S., the delegation arrived on November 11 for a 10-day visit at the invitation of Li Guixian.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

UN Envoy Urges Settlement of Cambodian Issue

OW1611023489 Beijing XINHUA in English
0037 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] United Nations, November 15 (XINHUA)—China today reiterated that the complete and thorough withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the establishment of a quadripartite coalition government are two key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the question of Kampuchea.

Addressing the U.N. General Assembly this morning when it began to debate the 11-year long item on the situation in Kampuchea, Chinese Ambassador Li Luye said that "these two questions, one is dealing with ending the aggression and the other is about removing its consequences, are inseparable and must be solved simultaneously."

Refuting Vietnam's claim on its so-called total withdrawal of troops, the Chinese ambassador pointed out

that the troop withdrawal unilaterally declared by Vietnam without international supervision and verification constitutes no valid part of the comprehensive settlement.

"Vietnam's refusal to a role by the U.N. on the question of international supervision under various pretexts only shows that it has no sincerity for solving the Cambodian question," he said.

"The withdrawal must be complete and thorough. Vietnam should neither leave behind personnel or weaponry in any manner, nor return to Kampuchea under any excuse," he added.

Referring to the question of the interim power organ to be instituted in Kampuchea during the transitional period following the Vietnamese withdrawal, Li Luye declared that China has always stood for the establishment of a provisional quadripartite coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk.

"We advocate a four-party coalition government because there exist in Cambodia four political forces and each has an armed force of its own. Any attempt to let one party monopolize the power or to exclude any party may lead to dangerous situation of war and unrest."

The ambassador pointed out that the Vietnamese authorities have kept rejecting such a coalition government and insisting on excluding a party within the resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea. "Their aim, in essence, is to make the Phnom Penh regime a dominating force in Kampuchea," he said.

"This fully shows that their so-called political settlement is nothing but an attempt to continue placing Cambodia under their de facto control and making it their vassal state."

Such Vietnamese stand, far from bringing genuine peace to Kampuchea, the ambassador added, "will only aggravate the already turbulent situation of continuing war and unrest in the country and pose an unending threat to peace in Southeast Asia and the stability in the world."

He reiterated that following the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on the Cambodian question and the U.N.-verified genuine and complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces, China is ready to undertake necessary obligations and join in an international guarantee for the independent, sovereign, neutral and non-aligned status of future Cambodia. The Chinese ambassador also indicated that China is ready to support the draft resolution sponsored by ASEAN and many other countries.

The draft reiterates that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under the U.N. Supervision and control and the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampuchean under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk are two of the principal components of any just, lasting and comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. It is

expected to be once again adopted by overwhelming majority tomorrow at the end of the debate.

Near East & South Asia

Further on Li Peng's Visit to Asian Neighbors

Article Previews Visit

HK1611094589 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 46, 13 Nov 89 pp 4-5

[Article by Chen Jiabao (7115 1367 0202): "For Friendship and Cooperation, for Peace and Development—Comment on Premier Li Peng's Visit to Three South Asian Countries"]

[Text] From 14 to 21 November, Premier Li Peng will pay friendly visits to Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal. The visits are aimed at deepening understanding between China and Pakistan, China and Bangladesh, and China and Nepal, improving friendship, expanding the scope of cooperation, and speeding up the development of each other's undertakings.

Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal are friendly neighbors of China. These countries and China are developing countries in Asia and are hoping to strengthen cooperation in order to enliven their economies and speed up development. In safeguarding their independence and developing their economies, the Chinese people and the people of the three countries are mutually sympathetic to and support each other. The fact that Li Peng, as premier, is visiting the three countries in the South Asian subcontinent indicates that China attaches importance to the development of traditional friendly relations with them, and also that China is concerned about the maintenance of peace and stability in the South Asia region.

Pakistan, which is situated in the northwestern part of the South Asian subcontinent, has had friendly relations with China for a long time. Since Pakistan and China established diplomatic relations, their friendship has been developing rapidly. The leaders of the two countries have paid each other many visits. They have been strengthening and developing their relations. After Benazir Bhutto became prime minister of Pakistan, she chose China as the first country she visited. This shows that Pakistan also highly values developing its relations with China. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said during her visit to China: "The friendship between China and Pakistan is a force for maintaining peace in this region which has stood the test of time. In all circumstances, relations between the two countries are good." Over the years, the two countries have signed a number of cooperation agreements. As a result, the economic, cultural, and scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries is developing on a solid foundation. The contract on the peaceful use of nuclear energy signed in 1986 between the two countries has extended the scope of development. The trade volume between the two countries has been increasing year by year. Last year, it

reached some \$400 million, representing a 50 percent increase over 1987. In the international arena, the two countries have many common viewpoints with regard to the important issues in Cambodia, Afghanistan, and the Middle East. They have had many good opportunities for cooperation. China respects the nonaligned diplomatic policy pursued by Pakistan and supports Pakistan's stand of keeping the nuclear threat out of South Asia, while Pakistan respects China for its diplomatic policy, which promotes independence and self-government. As pointed out by Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping when meeting Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in February this year, the relations between China and Pakistan really reflect the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Premier Li Peng's visit to Pakistan will certainly open a new chapter in the promising cooperation between the two countries.

Bangladesh, which is situated on the River Ganges in the South Asian subcontinent and in the delta region of the River Brahmaputra, is the second country Premier Li Peng will visit. Since China and Bangladesh established diplomatic relations in October 1975, the economic cooperation between the two countries, bilateral trade, and cultural exchanges have been increasing and expanding. The two countries have signed a number of contracts on cooperation in the development of their economies, culture, long-term trade, science and technology, aviation, sea transport, and loans. They have also set up a joint committee for the promotion of trade and scientific and technological cooperation. Trade volume between the two countries has been increasing day by day. In 1988, the trade volume reached over \$120 million. In order to develop the economy of Bangladesh, China has undertaken several aid programs over many years. The Sino-Bangladesh Friendship Bridge, which was put into operation in March this year, is the largest engineering project for which China has aided Bangladesh. It symbolizes the friendly cooperation between Bangladesh and China. Since diplomatic relations were established, leaders of the two countries have frequently visited each other. President Ershad has paid many visits to China in recent years. He visited China in November this year for work studies, following the disastrous results of a great flood in Bangladesh, and met with Premier Li Peng to share experiences in flood-fighting. China and Bangladesh hold unanimous or similar views on hot regional issues in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. As Bangladesh Foreign Minister Mahmud said when he was visiting China in August this year, Bangladesh is looking forward to Premier Li Peng's visit and believes that it will further strengthen the already very good and friendly relations.

Situated at the southern foot of the central Himalayas, Nepal, a high-mountain country bordering China in the north, is a friendly neighbor of China. Not long ago, when meeting with Nepalese guests, Premier Li Peng said: The high Himalayas have never got in the way of our friendship. On the contrary, they stand for our friendship. When attending a meeting celebrating the

40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC in Kathmandu, Nepalese Prime Minister Singh Shrestha said that the friendly relations between China and Nepal have proved that it is completely possible to develop relations between a large country and a small country on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. His words reveal the substance of the friendly relations between China and Nepal. Since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1955, their cooperative relations have continuously strengthened and developed. Since the early 1970's, King Birendra has paid five visits to China, greatly contributing to the development of relations between the two countries. On the other hand, Chinese leaders have also paid a number of visits to Nepal. Premier Li Peng's visit to Nepal will certainly open up a new chapter in relations between the two countries. China and Nepal have had remarkable results in cooperation in developing their economies. They have signed a number of contracts on economic aid and trade cooperation, speeding up the development of bilateral relations. In 1988, the trade volume between the two countries reached some \$24 million. Over the years, China has provided free economic aid to Nepal in such areas as highway construction and water and electricity supplies. At present, a great number of wholesale projects have been finished. In long-term cooperation, China and Nepal have been watering the tree of friendship, and it is growing luxuriantly. In handling foreign relations, both countries have strictly complied with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. China highly commends and supports Nepal's view of maintaining itself as a zone of peace. The two countries hold the same views on a great many important international issues. They have always cooperated with and helped each other in handling international affairs. As for the difficulties Nepal is facing, China shows sympathy and understanding, and sincerely hopes that through fair talks and consultations the historical discrepancies and disputes between Nepal and India and various countries in South Asia can be solved.

As facts attest, China's relations with Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal are good examples of their handling bilateral relations in full compliance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Premier Li Peng's visits will again make it clear to the world that China's policy of reform and opening up will remain unchanged, and that its diplomatic policy of supporting independence and self-government will also remain unchanged. China will, as usual, develop friendly relations with all countries in the world according to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, strengthen economic cooperation and cultural exchanges with foreign countries, and secure good and friendly neighbors. Premier Li Peng's visits will become a milestone in China's developing friendly relations with these countries and will be beneficial to the further development of cooperation in South Asia.

Li Greets Xinjiang Troops

*OW1511141389 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0942 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Nov (XINHUA)—When Premier Li Peng's special plane flew over Xinjiang's Kunjirap Pass on the way to Pakistan, Premier Li Peng sent a telegram to the troops stationed in the Kunjirap Pass, extending cordial greetings to the commanders and fighters.

The telegram reads: "You are in the frontier of the motherland all the year round, enduring hardships for the security of the motherland and the well-being of the people. You fully reflect the lofty revolutionary heroism and dedication of our border defense commanders and fighters. On behalf of the State Council, the Central Military Commission, and the people throughout the country, I hereby express sincere thanks to you, wishing you good health and success in your work. The party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission are extremely concerned about you and hope that you will continue carrying forward the five types of spirit proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and make new, greater contributions to border defense and to the four modernizations."

Li Interviewed in Pakistan

*OW1611043589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1624 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Nov (XINHUA)—(By reporter Chen Jiabao (7115 1367 0202) and Li Jiashen (2621 1367 5116) In an interview with Pakistani television reporters this afternoon, Li Peng, premier of China's State Council who is visiting here, said that the two rounds of talks he held with Premier Benazir Bhutto were successful. He expressed the belief that Chinese and the Pakistani leaders will pass on the torch of Sino-Pakistani friendship from generation to generation, just as the veteran leaders of the two countries have done.

Premier Li Peng said: Sino-Pakistani relations have been very close and have undergone historical testing. Sino-Pakistani friendship is founded on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The people of the two countries have always supported and maintained friendly contacts with each other.

Recalling Premier Benazir Bhutto's goodwill visit to China in February this year, Premier Li said: Benazir Bhutto chose China as the first country to visit after she assumed premiership. This shows that the Pakistani Government attaches importance to friendship with China.

Li Peng positively appraised the recent visit to China by Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistan's foreign secretary. He said: That visit took place when China was in a difficult period, and it increased the Pakistani people's understanding and support for the Chinese people. He

said: This friendship is important in tranquil times, but it is even more important and powerful in times of difficulties.

Li Peng said: China and Pakistan have cooperated in politics, economic affairs, education, tourism, national defense, and other fields. Their cooperation in national defense and other areas is entirely defensive in nature and is not directed against any third countries.

Touching on Sino-Indian relations, Li Peng said: China has positive feelings about Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi's successful visit to China last year. That visit improved the relations between the two countries, and was in tune with the times.

Li Peng said: The prolonged period of tension between China and India was mainly due to the border issue, which was left over from history. China is willing to solve this issue through friendly consultations under the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It should be noted that it was the two previous outstanding leaders of China and India who jointly initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which are now more widely recognized throughout the world.

The Chinese premier said: India is a big nation in South Asia and occupies an important geographical location. It maintains harmonious and friendly relations with neighboring countries, which is of great importance to this region. He expressed hope that India will act in the spirit of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in handling its disputes with other countries in South Asia in order to maintain peace and stability in this region.

Li Peng said: Improvement in Sino-Indian relations is not directed against any other countries in South Asia. On the contrary, it will have a favorable effect on peace and stability in this region.

Li Peng said: As China sees it, all countries and nations, big or small, have their own strong points, and can contribute their share in promoting world and regional peace and stability.

When a reporter asked about the effect of improvement in Sino-Soviet relations on China's relations with South Asia, India, and Pakistan in particular, Li Peng answered: If there has been any effect at all, it has been a favorable one. China and the Soviet Union are neighboring countries sharing a common boundary of 7,000 km. The prolonged state of abnormal relations between China and the Soviet Union were also the result of many historical and practical factors.

He said: China needs a stable and peaceful international environment in which to accomplish the four modernizations. Without such an environment, it is impossible to carry out large-scale construction projects. Therefore, China upholds an independent, self-reliant, and peaceful foreign policy, and is not an appendage to any groups in the world. China will determine its own policies based on the merits of events of the world.

Pakistan President Fetes Li

*OW1511170689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1638 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Text] Islamabad, November 15 (XINHUA)—Pakistan President Ghulam Ishaq Khan gave dinner here Wednesday evening in honor of visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng who arrived here Tuesday for a four-day official goodwill visit.

Pakistan is the first leg in his tour of the three South Asian countries before Bangladesh and Nepal.

The national anthems of China and Pakistan were played when Li Peng, accompanied by the president and Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, entered the dinner hall.

In their toasts, both Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Li Peng spoke highly of the abiding and deep-rooted friendship between the two countries and expressed their determination to further strengthen it in future.

Senior Pakistan Government and military officials and Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Tian Ding and other Chinese senior diplomats attended the dinner.

Before it, Li Peng called on the Pakistan president and had cordial conversations.

Earlier this afternoon, Senior Minister Begum Nusrat Bhutto, Benazir Bhutto's mother, called on Li Peng and his wife Zhu Lin at the state guest house in Rawalpindi where they stay.

Li Meets Nusrat Bhutto

*OW1611104389 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0106 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[By reporters Chen Jiabao (7115 1367 0202) and Li Jiasheng (2621 1367 5116)]

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Nov (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng met with Nusrat Bhutto, Pakistan's senior minister without portfolio, at the State Guesthouse this afternoon. The two sides had a cordial conversation.

Nusrat Bhutto is the mother of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

During the meeting, Nusrat Bhutto recalled her successful visits to China, including the one she made for the inaugural flight of the Sino-Pakistani route 25 years ago. Li Peng praised her as a "pioneer of Sino-Pakistani friendship."

The meeting room was decorated with gorgeous flowers and filled with a warm atmosphere of bilateral friendship. Li Peng and Nusrat Bhutto sat on a long sofa and chatted animatedly.

Li Peng said: Sino-Pakistan friendship was founded by the older generation leaders of the two countries, including Chairman Mao and Zhou Enlai from the Chinese side and

the previous leaders from the Pakistani side. Li Peng mentioned, in particular, Mr Bhutto, late husband of Nusrat Bhutto and prime minister, who exerted great efforts at promoting Sino-Pakistani friendship.

On the green lawn outside the guesthouse, there were singing birds and fragrant flowers which, Li Peng said, symbolized Sino-Pakistani friendship. It is said that late Premier Zhou Enlai, President Liu Shaoqi, and Marshal Chen Yi stayed at the same guesthouse when they visited Pakistan.

Li Peng also briefed Nusrat Bhutto about the development in China. Nusrat was pleased with the stability in China.

Li Peng brought along Deng Yingchao's regards to Nusrat Bhutto. The latter asked Li Peng to convey her greetings to Deng Yingchao. Replying to Nusrat Bhutto about Deng Yingchao's health, Li Peng said: Although Deng Yingchao is at the advanced age of 85, she is in good health and is mentally alert.

Nusrat Bhutto expressed her hope that she would be able to lead a delegation to visit China next year. Li Peng expressed welcome and said that he looked forward to seeing her in Beijing.

Li 'Concerned' About GDR

*OW1611092789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0843 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Islamabad, November 16 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng said Thursday that "China is quite different from Democratic Germany, so China does not want to link itself with the latter."

He made this statement at a press conference he gave at the state guest house in Rawalpindi, twin city of Islamabad, where he is staying during his four-day official goodwill visit to Pakistan. He said that rapid changes have taken place in Democratic Germany recently, which has caused great interest and concern across the world. China is also concerned about its development.

He made it clear that "China does not interfere in other's internal affairs, nor in other parties' affairs. This is our principle," he emphasized.

"China has always maintained that every country or party will decide its policies or what road to take according to its own practice and history," he said.

"We have to wait and see whether these changes in that country are good or bad, for they have to be tested through practice," Li said.

"We have to see whether these changes will be conducive to European and world peace and stability," he added.

"The establishment of a socialist system in China is correct, for it is decided by its history. This system can bring about welfare, prosperity and modernization to China," he pointed out.

"China will not change its system just because of the changes taken place in Eastern Europe," he declared, adding China will adhere to its socialist system.

"But we do not mean that everything is good in our system, we are trying to improve and perfect it through the on-going reforms and opening up to the outside world," he added.

Li arrived here November 14 to begin his first ever South Asia tour which will also take him to Bangladesh and Nepal.

Li Vows Aid to Afghan Refugees

*OW1611093889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0853 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Islamabad, November 16 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng said today that the best way to settle the Afghanistan issue is to set up a broad-based coalition government including all factions in Afghanistan.

Li told a press conference at the state guesthouse in Rawalpindi, twin city of the Pakistani capital of Islamabad, that settling the Afghanistan issue by forming a broad-based coalition government will enable Afghan refugees to return to their homeland with dignity and honor.

He pointed out that China has always supported the just struggle of the Afghan people and will continue to contribute by giving a limited amount of humanitarian aid to the Afghan refugees.

Since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979, more than 5 million Afghans have been forced to seek shelter in Pakistan, Iran and Western European countries.

The Soviet Union completed its troops withdrawal on February 15 in accordance with the United Nations-mediated Geneva accord that was signed in April 1988.

Li said China has not recognized the interim Afghan Government, but relevant Chinese Government departments have received Afghan Muslim guerrilla leaders as their guests.

The interim Afghan Government was formed in February by the Pakistan-based seven-party alliance of Afghan Mujahidin (holy war fighters) at a Shura (consultative council) meeting in Pakistan.

The Chinese premier arrived here Tuesday to begin his first ever South Asia tour which will also take him to Bangladesh and Nepal after concluding his visit to Pakistan on Friday.

Li Seeks Improved Indian Ties

*OW161100689 Beijing XINHUA in English
0909 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Islamabad, November 16 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng said today that China wants to improve its relations with India through consultations.

At a press conference at the state guest house in Rawalpindi, twin city of Islamabad, Li said that more than 20 years of cold Sino-Indian relations were normalized last year when Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visited China.

"There has been a border dispute between the two countries. It could be solved through peaceful negotiations and consultations. Yet it will take a long time and process," he said.

"If both sides are sincere on it, it can be solved," he added.

Li said that any improvement in Sino-Indian relations "is not against anyone, nor affect Sino-Pak relations."

India, a major country in the region, has problems with other South Asian countries, he pointed out.

"China hopes that India will solve its problems with other South Asian countries through peaceful consultations and on a basis of peaceful co-existence to bring about and maintain peace and stability in the region," the Chinese premier said.

Li Peng arrived here November 14 to begin his first ever South Asia tour which will also take him to Bangladesh and Nepal.

Li Comments on U.S. Ties

*OW1611095689 Beijing XINHUA in English
0913 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Islamabad, November 16 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng said today that "China will not bow to any Western pressure to change its system nor barter away the principles."

Addressing a press conference at the guest house in Rawalpindi, twin city of Islamabad, Li said that the economic sanctions against China by the West are in fact "political sanctions."

The economic sanctions, he admitted, have brought about some difficulties to China and will affect its development speed. "Yet China has over one billion population and it stresses self-reliance," he said.

"China will never close its door, and nobody can do it from the outside either. Sanctions are useless," he stressed, adding that the sanctions will also affect those who imposed them.

China's reforms and opening-up are to improve and perfect its socialist system, and go to the world to seek

peace, friendship and experience so as to promote the process of modernization, he added.

Referring to the Sino-American relations, Li Peng said China and the United States restored their normal relations in 1972 when U.S. President Richard Nixon visited China and the relations have developed smoothly since then.

"Yet the United States is in the fore of the Western countries to impose economic sanctions on China. It is the United States who should be held responsible for the damage of the bilateral relations. The Americans owe China," he pointed out.

"China wants to maintain and develop its relations with the U.S., yet we do not want to barter away our principles. China will pursue, as always, its independent foreign policy based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence," he said.

Chinese Premier Li Peng arrived here on Tuesday to begin his official goodwill visit to Pakistan, the first leg of his South Asian tour which will also take him to Bangladesh and Nepal.

Li Offers Pakistan Nuclear Plant

*OW1611112889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1041 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Islamabad, November 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng announced today that China will provide a 30000-kilowatt nuclear power plant to Pakistan.

The Chinese premier said that his talks with Pakistan Prime minister Benazir Bhutto in the last days covered the issue of nuclear energy cooperation between the two countries and an agreement was reached.

Under the agreement, China is to provide Pakistan with a 300,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant, Li, who arrived here November 14 for a four-day visit, told newsmen at the state guest house in Rawalpindi, the twin city of Islamabad.

Li said China and Pakistan have already signed an agreement for peaceful use of nuclear energy. "The supply of a nuclear power plant to Pakistan is based on the former agreement between the two countries," he noted.

The Chinese premier pointed out, "The construction of the nuclear power plant will be under the supervision of the International Organization of Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy because both China and Pakistan are members of this organization."

Li said, "China and Pakistan have not reached any defense pact." China has provided Pakistan with military aid which is only for defensive purposes, he added.

In his opening remarks at the press conference, Li said his visit to Pakistan has been very successful.

He and his party have received a warm welcome from Pakistan's leaders and people, reflecting the deep friendship between the two countries, the Chinese premier said.

Li said he has held two rounds of talks with Bhutto and met with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

"China-Pakistan friendship has stood a test of time and the cooperation between the two countries is a model of cooperation between different systems," Li said.

He added that China and Pakistan will continue to work together to consolidate and strengthen their relations.

Li arrived on an official goodwill visit to Pakistan, the first leg of a three-nation South Asia tour which will also take him to Bangladesh and Nepal.

Bangladesh Prepares Welcome

*OW1611102189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0929 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Dhaka, November 16 (XINHUA)—A grand welcoming ceremony is awaiting Chinese Premier Li Peng who is arriving here tomorrow on a 3-day official goodwill visit to Bangladesh, a Foreign Ministry official told XINHUA today.

A high level meeting was presided by Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed Wednesday to review the preparations for the grand ovation to the distinguished visitors from China, he said.

He said the welcome to the Chinese premier will be in keeping with the traditional Bangladesh hospitality and culture. On the occasion will be mass performances at different places through which the Chinese premier will pass upon his arrival in the capital.

The welcome to the Chinese guests will be the most grand one since the country's independence in 1971, according to the official.

The capital city is wearing a festive look as the 12 kilometer-long route from airport to the city and other major junctions in the city have been decorated with flags of the two countries, portraits of Premier Li Peng and Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, banners inscribed with welcome slogans, bunting and colored lights.

More than a dozen ceremonial arches have been set up in the city and on the way to the national monument to martyrs at Savar, about 30 kilometers northwest of Dhaka, where the Chinese premier is scheduled to lay a wreath in memory of Bangladeshi unknown martyrs.

Final touches are being made to decorate the "Ostrich" vessel for the river cruise of Premier Li on Buriganga River in the southwest of Dhaka, on which official talks between the two sides will be held.

Earlier, President Ershad inspected some of the places where the Chinese guests are scheduled to visit, according to the official.

Yao Yilin Meets Bangladesh Energy Minister

*OW1611125189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1029 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)—Acting Chinese Premier Yao Yilin met a Bangladesh Government delegation led by the minister of energy and mineral resources, Ziauddin Ahmed, here today.

The host and the guests exchanged views on Sino-Bangladesh co-operation in energy.

Ahmed said that both Bangladesh and China are developing countries and belong to the Third World, and that their relationship is that of brothers.

The delegation's visit to China is aimed at strengthening their co-operation in energy.

Yao said Sino-Bangladesh friendship has a long history and will continue in the future. Since the Chinese and Bangladesh peoples have had the same or similar experiences, they can easily understand and support each other.

The Chinese Government welcomes further co-operation between Bangladesh and China in energy.

Yao said Chinese Premier Li Peng's present visit to South Asian countries shows that China attaches great importance to expanding friendly relations and co-operation with them.

West Europe

FRG Venture Produces 'North-Benz' Trucks

*OW1511141589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1239 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)—The first "North-Benz" make of heavy-duty trucks have been [as received] assembled at the Inner Mongolia No. 1 Machine-Building Plant in Baotou City, says the latest issue of "SOUTHWEST INFORMATION".

The trucks are the joint fruit of the China North Industries Corporation and the Daimler-Benz Company of West Germany and were assembled at the plant from parts imported from the German company.

The trucks are of four types, with loading capacities of from 10 to 15 tons. They are one of the three main heavy-duty trucks to be developed in China during the Seven-Five Year Plan (1986-1990).

The Inner Mongolia No. 1 Machine-Building Plant is expected to have an annual production capacity of 1,200 trucks by 1991 and 6,000 by 1994. It is now building an assembly factory covering 22,000 square meters.

China will establish three bases of heavy-duty trucks: the China Heavy-Duty Truck Corporation, the No. 2 Motor Vehicle Plant and Baotou Automotive Industry Enterprises, which include the Inner Mongolia No. 1 Machine-Building Plant.

The paper says sales of heavy-duty trucks have been increasing in China and the average price has risen by 18 percent in the first half of this year. The trend will continue for awhile.

Chen Xitong Receives Turkish Delegation

*SK1411081489 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
26 Oct 89 p 4*

[Text] On the evening of 25 October, Chen Xitong, Councillor of the State Council and mayor of Beijing Municipality, received at the municipal People's Government the delegation from Istanbul of the Republic of Turkey, headed by Nurettin Sozen, mayor of Istanbul.

During the reception, Mayor Chen first expressed congratulations on the establishment of friendly ties between Istanbul and Shanghai Municipality and extended a welcome to his counterpart's visit to Beijing Municipality. The two mayors exchanged views on enhancing their friendship and contacts amid a cheerful atmosphere.

Following the reception, Mayor Chen hosted a banquet in honor of Istanbul's mayor and his entourage.

Attending the reception and banquet were Zhang Baifa, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality; and Simsir, Bilal, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to China.

Political & Social

Jiang Zemin Attends Women's Federation Meeting

OW1611025089 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1336 GMT 15 Nov 89

[By reporters Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948) and Hu Xiaomeng (5170 2556 1125)]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA)—Speaking to representatives of members attending the second meeting of the Sixth All-China Women's Federation [ACWF] Executive Committee today, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said: Women are a great impetus to social development. Just as the success of the Chinese revolution had everything to do with women, the success of China's socialist modernization, economic retrenchment, and ongoing reform also has everything to do with women.

In the company of Kang Keqing and Chen Muhua, Comrades Jiang Zemin, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Ding Guangen, Xi Zhongxun, Lei Jieqiong, and Deng Zhaoxiang met with all the members attending the second meeting of the Sixth ACWF Executive Committee at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Later, they held discussions with some Executive Committee members at a forum.

The forum was chaired by ACWF President Chen Muhua. Taking the floor at the forum were Yan Yanyin, president of the Shandong Provincial Women's Federation; Zhang Xiaolan, president of the Anhui Provincial Women's Federation; Duan Huomei, president of the Jiangxi Provincial Women's Federation; Liao Shilun, president of the Gansu Provincial Women's Federation; Li Gangzhong, president of the Beijing Municipal Women's Federation; Zhen Xiaoying, deputy director of the Party Building Teaching and Research Office of the CPC Central Committee Party School; Xing Zhikang, president of the Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation; Xu Ming, vice president of the China Institute of Women Managerial Cadres; Li Bixian, president of the Guangzhou Municipal Women's Federation; Zhang Lianzhen, vice president of the Jiangsu Provincial Women's Federation; Yang Ling, president of the Nanjing Municipal Women's Federation; Zhang Baohua, president of the Shenyang Municipal Women's Federation; Hailiqiemu, president of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Women's Federation; and Wang Zhenying, president of the Jilin Provincial Women's Federation.

Talking about the significant role of women in socialist material and spiritual construction, they maintained that in the past year, the ACWF and all other women's federations have functioned effectively in educating women to participate in economic retrenchment and reform, as well as in representing, serving, and cementing ties among them. They also reported that women's federations have also become stronger organizations during the course of these endeavors.

Representatives of the Executive Committee members also expressed their views on creating more job opportunities for women, women's participation in state affairs, the training of female cadres, intensifying education among women, solving female workers' problems, and safeguarding the rights and interests of women and children. They denounced social prejudices against women and demanded the creation of a better social environment for women's progress and development.

Jiang Zemin fully acknowledged women's achievements during the past 10 years. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, women's federations have made important contributions to organizing, uniting, and leading women of all nationalities in all circles to expedite construction and reform and to build a Chinese-style socialist society. Despite various traditional prejudices, the vast number of women, with emancipated minds, have pressed forward independently and courageously, and have played an important part in economic construction, reform, and openness; in promoting education, public health, and scientific and cultural development; in promoting a civilized, wholesome, and scientific way of living, building harmonious and happy families and practicing family planning; and in safeguarding stability and unity, especially in stabilizing the situation by thwarting upheavals and suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion this year. The wisdom, abilities, and great strength of Chinese women have been fully manifested by the large numbers of courageous, farsighted, sagacious, and capable women who have come to the fore on all fronts.

Jiang Zemin said: The Chinese woman's diligence, wisdom, and ability to bear hardship are well known throughout the world. In addition, they are traditionally capable of waging arduous struggle. Expressing the hope that women's strengths can be fully utilized in economic retrenchment and reform, Jiang Zemin said: Women's federations at all levels should guide the vast number of women to earnestly study and implement the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee, correctly understand the current economic situation, and mobilize the vast number of women to increase output and revenue, conserve resources and expenditures, and work hard to promote production, achieve better economic performance, and surmount the current economic difficulties. Women's federations at all levels must come up with more and better ideas to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen reform. I hope there will be more standard bearers, able women, women models, and advanced personages of all types who will bring credit to Chinese women and win honor for the socialist system.

Jiang Zemin pointed out: A stable and harmonious social environment is essential for economic retrenchment and reform, and we must make every effort to intensify socialist spiritual construction. He said: Not only are the vast number of women an important force in economic construction, reform, and openness, but they are also an important force in spiritual construction.

Women's federations must organize the vast number of women and give full scope to their positive role. They should make great efforts to improve the quality of women, raise their ideological and political consciousness, and improve their scientific and educational proficiencies. At present, they should make great efforts to change the prevailing habits and customs; promote a civilized, healthy, and scientific way of living; foster socialist and communist ethics; wage resolute struggle against all decadent ideologies and all evils; and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of women and children.

Jiang Zemin also urged the vast number of women to promote the new norm of managing families industriously and thrifitly, consider frugality an honor, and participate in family planning conscientiously. He said: Women's federations should educate and guide the vast number of women to manage their families diligently and thrifitly, oppose showy comparisons, eliminate extravagance and wastefulness, and make active efforts to save money to support national construction. Women's federations should work in coordination with relevant departments in promoting family planning. They should repeatedly and patiently educate the vast number of women on the significance of family planning and relevant state policies, and enforce all relevant measures in order to lower the natural population growth rates. He said that successful family planning is a great service to the state and the people.

Jiang Zemin said: Women's federations at all levels must pay great attention to grass-roots projects, making sure that they are accomplished properly. They should make greater efforts to publicize the deeds of advanced and model women so that, through typical examples and model women, people of all social circles will understand the great role of women, and heed and support the work of women's federations. He said: Women's federations are party-led mass organizations. Party committees at all levels must provide stronger leadership over women's federations, be more concerned with their work, support women's involvement in government affairs, and give women's federations support in providing the practical services women need. Party committees must also pay attention to training cadres of women's federations, provide them the cadres they need, and help women's federations train a contingent of cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent.

Comrades Qiao Shi, Song Ping, and Ding Guangen also spoke at the forum.

Present at the meeting and the discussion were ACWF Vice Presidents Zhang Guoying, Huang Qizao, Ngapoi Cedain Zhoigar, Mayenur, Zhang Suwo, and Nie Li; and ACWF Secretariat Members Wang Shuxian, Guan Tao, and Kang Ling.

Comparison of CPC Plenum Communique *OW0911150889*

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese at 1135 GMT on 10 November publishes in the upper half of page one and the lower half of page two the 2,500 character communique of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. This version has been compared with the XINHUA English version published on pages 19-22 of the 9 November China DAILY REPORT and has been found to be identical except for the following variations:

Page 19, column two, first paragraph, first sentence reads: ...Communiqu of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

(adopted on 9 November 1989)

The fifth plenary... (supplying variant introductory paragraph);

page 20, column one, first paragraph, only sentence reads: ...China were seriously discussed and studied.

The session deliberated and adopted the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Further Improving the Economic Environment and Straightening out the Economic Order and Deepening the Reform."

The session pointed... (changing "reviewed" to "discussed" in paragraph one, putting document name in quotation marks in paragraph two);

paragraph three, sentence two reads: ...profound historical changes. At the same... (supplying a period, breaking sentence into two);

column two, paragraph two, last sentence reads: ...our guiding thought, resolutely prevent undue effort to seek excessive growth rate, and always place... (supplying additional phrase);

page 21, column one, paragraph two, penultimate sentence reads: ...line, improve the leadership style, serve the... (changing "work" to "leadership");

same sentence reads: ...the lead in resolutely struggling against all kinds... (adding the word "resolutely");

paragraph three, sentence one reads: ...The session discussed and adopted "The Decision of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee Endorsing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Resignation From the Chairmanship of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission."

The session held... (supplying boldface notation);

column two, first paragraph, last sentence reads: ...Army.

The session emphatically pointed out that... (adding the word "emphatically");

paragraph two, first sentence reads: ...are the valuable spiritual wealth of the... (changing the word "ideological" to "spiritual").

Security Minister Condemns 'Six Social Vices'

*HK1411003289 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
14 Nov 89 p 1*

[By our staff reporter Chang Hong]

[Text] The central government is cracking down on "six social vices," CHINA DAILY has learned.

Central and local government departments will take co-ordinated action against prostitution, pornography, trading in women and children, growing, taking and trading narcotics, gambling and, the sixth, profiting by the use of superstition.

At a telephone conference held yesterday [13 November] by the State Council, police, the judiciary, the press and all officials concerned with the issue were told to cooperate with each other in the campaign.

The "six vices" have not buckled under the recent crackdown and ban, said Wang Fang, state councillor and the minister of public security at the conference.

People from all social sectors resent these acts which are poisoning the society, disturbing public order and harming particularly the mental and physical health of the young, said Wang.

He said the plan for the new crackdown has been approved by the central authorities and will be distributed to the grass roots soon. However, the minister gave no exact date for the operation.

Wang said leading groups would be established to co-ordinate the operation and he urged all departments to list the crusade high on their work agenda.

The conference held in an assembly hall in the Ministry of Public Security brought together an array of ranking party and government officials and officials from the Communist Youth League, trade union and women's federation.

Meanwhile, two senior judicial officials urged the country's procuratorial offices and courts to assist the campaign by promptly pressing charges on those suspected of involvement with the "six vices."

Feng Jinwen, of the Supreme People's Procuratorate told the conference that procuratorial organs have approved arrests of 486 people charged with inducing and forcing women to sell their bodies, and 688 who manufactured and sold pornographic books during the first nine months of this year.

NPC's Ngapoi Views Regional Autonomy Law

*OW1211132989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1150 GMT 8 Nov 89*

[By reporters Zhang Yinshu and Zheng Qingdong]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)—Addressing a meeting of chairmen of nationalities committees of provincial, regional, and municipal people's congresses, which ended yesterday, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] and chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee, stressed: It is imperative to go all out to gear up the propaganda and educational work throughout the country on the Law of Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities. We should further promote and improve China's nationalities affairs by strengthening the legal system in this regard.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme stressed in his speech that to enforce the Law of Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities is a common responsibility of the state organs at all levels and the people of all nationalities across the country. To fully implement the Law on Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities, he said, at present it is necessary to do well in three things: First, the State Council and the departments concerned should formulate detailed regulations or specific measures for the implementation of this law as early as possible. Second, those localities where minority autonomy is practiced should work out autonomous statutes and specific regulations based on the principles contained in the above-mentioned law and in light of their local characteristic conditions. In particular, the formulation of the autonomous statutes for the five major autonomous regions should be geared up. Third, multinationality provinces should also formulate regulations and measures for the implementation of this law.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme pointed out that the NPC Nationalities Committee is one of the special committees of the organ of state power in charge of promoting the enforcement of the Law of Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities. It should prompt the departments concerned to enact laws and regulations to co-ordinate with the enforcement of the above-mentioned law and should assist the NPC and the NPC Standing Committee in reinforcing supervision over legal affairs and other work.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: It is necessary to vigorously promote the propaganda and educational work on the Law of Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities. Through the study of the law, efforts should be made to enhance the awareness of abiding by the legal system, to uphold and increase the consciousness of practicing autonomy according to the law, and to exercise the rights and enjoy the benefits given by the law.

In conclusion, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme stressed: Stability and unity are needed for the development and construction of our country. This is a matter concerning our

overall interests. Acting in accordance with the law is the only way to achieve genuine stability and unity. The Law of Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities is a basic law concerning the overall interests of minority-inhabited localities. Only by truly enforcing this law, is it possible to achieve and ensure genuine stability and unity in these localities and bring about a real solidarity of the people of all nationalities in our country.

Former Central Advisory Commission Member Dies
OW1211043389 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 11 Nov 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] According to a XINHUA NEWS AGENCY report, Comrade Li Zhuoran, a proletarian revolutionary who formerly served as a member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and adviser to the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, died in Beijing on 9 November after a long period of illness. He was 90 years old.

During the critical period of his illness, Comrade Li Zhuoran was visited at his hospital bed by Li Xiannian, Lu Dingyi, Li Lian, and Wang Renzhi, as well as responsible persons of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department.

Series Continues on Jiang's National Day Speech

Socialism From Feudalism

HK0811083789 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 22 Oct 89 p 4

[The seventh article from the "Questions and Answers on Studying Jiang Zemin's National Day Speech" column by Lu Xing (6424 5887): "Why Do We Say That Without Carrying out the People's Revolution With Socialism as the Future, China Could Not Have Emerged From Darkness Into the Light?"]

[Text] History has told us that it was definitely not by chance that the Chinese people took the socialist road 40 years ago but was the necessary result of the development of basic contradictions in modern Chinese society.

We all know that Chinese society was still a feudal society before the mid-19th century. After the opium war in 1840, imperialists made use of Western firearms to open the door to China, gradually turning China into a semicolonial and semifeudal country. Since then, the contradictions between imperialism and the Chinese nation, and between feudalism and the masses of people have become the two major contradictions running through modern Chinese society. For the purpose of opposing the double oppression from imperialism and feudalism, and achieving state independence, national liberation, democracy, and freedom, the Chinese people indomitably engaged in brave struggles, one stepping

into the breach as another fell. Finally, this enabled the Chinese people to take the socialist road under the leadership of the CPC.

Some comrades asked: Why could China not develop from a feudal society into a capitalist society, just like European countries, the United States, and Japan? It should be said that such a possibility could have originally existed. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in the article "The Chinese Revolution and Chinese Communist Party": "The development of the commodity economy in Chinese feudal society has carried within itself the seeds of capitalism. Without the influence of foreign capitalism, China will also slowly develop into a capitalist society." After the intrusion of foreign capitalism, such a possibility totally disappeared. First, because the purpose of international capitalism, i.e., the imperialist powers, invading China was to capture the market in China, plunder Chinese resources, and turn China into their dependency or colony. Therefore, although they needed and allowed certain development in Chinese capitalism, they would never allow China to develop into a capitalist country which maintained political independence and which kept pace with and competed with them. This is why they were very much afraid that China, a "sleeping lion," would wake up. Viewing from the internal situation in China, China did not possess the conditions for establishing and developing the capitalist system. Because the comprador bourgeoisie in Old China completely depended on international capitalism, they could only serve as agents for imperialism in China. The Chinese national bourgeoisie's economic weakness determined its political fragility. It was impossible for the national bourgeoisie to carry out thoroughgoing anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution and turn China into an independent capitalist country. Under the historical circumstances at that time, confronted with a growing national crisis, many advanced Chinese wanted to learn from the West and search the road to save China through capitalism. However, they did not succeed. It was just like the fact that had been pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong: "A bourgeois republic exists in foreign countries but it cannot exist in China because China was a country oppressed by imperialism." In modern China, because of the invasion and oppression of imperialism, together with the dependence of China's comprador bourgeoisie and the weakness of China's national bourgeoisie, China lost the international and domestic conditions for establishing and developing a capitalist country.

Feudal rule could not continue and the capitalist road did not work. Then, where should China go? Imperialism wanted to turn China into their dependency and colony; following the emergence of the proletariat on the historical stage, the wide spread of Marxism-Leninism in China after the Russian October Revolution and, in particular, the birth of the CPC, the prospects and future of socialism and communism presented themselves to the Chinese people for the first time.

Two prospects lie before the Chinese people: either become a dependent or colony of imperialism or take the socialist road through democratic revolution. It must be either one of them. Facts have taught us that without carrying out people's revolution with socialism as the future, it would have been impossible to overthrow imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism or turn China from being in darkness into being in the light. Under the leadership of the CPC, people have resolutely chosen the socialist future. After bravely struggling for 28 years, they finally overthrew imperialism, feudalism, and counterrevolutionary bureaucratic capitalism and set up socialist People's Republic.

Independent, Self-Reliant State Urged

HK1011070489 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
29 Oct 89 p 4

[The tenth article from the "Questions and Answers on Studying Jiang Zemin's National Day Speech" column by Xie Xiaoling (6200 2556 0407): "Why Should We Uphold the Principle of Independence and Self-Reliance in Carrying Out Socialist Modernization?"]

[Text] It is our consistent policy to build socialist modernization independently and through self-reliance. In the course of socialist construction, we once encountered many serious difficulties. However, under the leadership of the CPC, the people throughout the country had united as one and overcame all the difficulties through self-reliance. Facts prove that although foreign aid is needed in carrying out the Chinese Revolution and construction, the problems have yet to be solved by the Chinese people through their own efforts.

In the past 40 years since the founding of the state, there have been some changes in our understanding of the meaning of "self-reliance." In the period just after liberation, the relationship between self-reliance and foreign aid was handled quite well. On the one hand, we adhered to the principle of independence and self-reliance and mobilized the people of the whole nation to take an active part in economic construction. On the other hand, we mainly developed 156 major projects of the state with the help of some socialist countries at that time. With the successful completion of those projects, an independent structure of the national economy was initially established in our country, and a good foundation for realizing socialist industrialization and modernization had thus been laid. However, beginning from the late 1950's, we gradually set the principle of self-reliance against foreign aid and interpreted the meaning of self-reliance as totally relying on our own efforts to solve all problems in China. In this way we closed our doors. As a result, our national economy stagnated during the 10 years of turmoil, and the gap between our country and the developed countries was widened. In that same period, some other countries and regions, which were originally as underdeveloped as ours, had made extensive use of

foreign funds and absorbed advanced technologies from other countries. In this way, they achieved a rapid economic development.

Mistakes and setbacks have taught us a lesson, making us understand that we can only become more and more backward if we interpret the principle of self-reliance as totally relying on our own efforts in doing everything, excluding all foreign aid, and not endeavoring to make use of international exchange and division of work and promoting international trade and technology exchange, or if we even adopt a closed-door policy. We must realize that the contemporary world is a world of openness. Economic and technological development has broken the boundaries of a state, a region, and a nation and has become a worldwide production, exchange, and consumption. Modern production in the contemporary world has reached such a level that it requires a rational allocation of resources not only within the range of a country but also in the world as a whole in order to further promote the development of productive forces. For this reason, we must not reject the economic and technological cooperation among various countries but must try our best to absorb all the good things of other countries either in the economic and cultural fields or in the science and technological fields. Only thus can we speed up our construction of socialist modernization and make the Chinese nation one of the strongest in the world.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has achieved great successes in the effort to correct things which have been thrown into disorder and in correctly handling the relationship between self-reliance and foreign aid. Over the past few years, by introducing foreign funds and technology, the technological and management levels of many enterprises have been greatly improved and their economic returns have been increased. We have also obtained friendly aid from many countries and organizations. All their aid has played an important role in helping some areas and departments to solve their difficulties. We are sure that with the further deepening of our reform and opening up, with the expanding of our economic, technological, and cultural exchanges with various other countries, the cooperation between China and other countries in various fields will be further strengthened. Under the new situation, some comrades hold that as we are stressing reform and opening up now, we may as well stop mentioning the principle of self-reliance. This viewpoint is not correct. In the construction of socialist modernization, it is still necessary for us to uphold the spirit of self-reliance.

First, we must understand that the problems in China must eventually be solved by the Chinese people themselves. China has a population of 1.1 billion. We are unable to resolve some basic problems, such as the problem of food and clothing, by merely relying on foreign aid, not to mention that we want to reach a level of being comparatively well off. Only through our own efforts can we give better play to the role of foreign aid.

We must also realize that in this world, especially in the West, some anticommunist and antisocialist elements are unwilling to see a prosperous socialist China. They are always trying to make China's development difficult. There are also some other people in this world, who are talking about friendship like others but are actually afraid that China may become strong and powerful and may oppose their global hegemonism and regional hegemonism in the political field and contend with them for markets in the economic field. Therefore, starting from their narrow nationalism, they have consciously or unconsciously placed some obstacles to China's development. They are unwilling to give us substantial aid. Although some people have said they "support China's construction of four modernizations," what they are really interested in are but China's export goods and money. They are even unwilling to provide China with medium or low grade technologies, not to mention high-grade, precision, and advanced technologies. We must have a clear understanding of this.

Since turmoil and counterrevolutionary riot took place in Beijing, the international reactionary forces have set off an adverse current against China, attempting to impose the so-called "economic sanctions" on China and isolate China. Nevertheless, when the whole truth has come out, the people of all countries will surely understand and support us. China is a big country, and the Chinese market has become an important part of the world market. No one can ignore this big market, which has unlimited potentialities for development. Any country attempting to impose economic sanctions on China will suffer in the end. China will not and can not be isolated. Of course, we must also see clearly that the anti-China adverse current created by the international reactionary forces may bring us some temporary difficulties. Only when we seek cooperation with various countries on the basis of upholding self-reliance can we remain invincible.

Article Criticizes 'River Elegy' Authors

HK1611053889 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 13 Oct 89 pp 1, 4

[Text] The authors of He Shang (The River Elegy) claim that their book "provides a new worldly view for the Chinese people whose visions are still bound by life in a backward, materialistic culture." We would be mistaken if we regard their claim as mere exaggerated arrogance, because when they were making an "overall review" of the so-called 5000 years of history and culture, they did indeed seek the help of all sorts of anti-Marxist ideological weapons. They referred to two schools of thought which have long been abandoned by the capitalist class, namely "geographical environmental determinism" and "European Centralism"; they ascribed to the viewpoints of contemporary bourgeois historians and quoted all kinds of ridiculous commentaries counter to the Marxist perception of history. The authors compiled all these viewpoints and used them as the ideological base for He

Shang. Through this book they displayed their opinions against the Marxist concept of history.

The book's anti-Marxist perception of history first showed its nihilist attitude when it attempted to cut off Chinese history and abandon Chinese civilization. The three great symbols representing this history and civilization—the dragon, the Huanghe River, and the Great Hall—were ridiculed by the authors, triggering widespread criticism by Overseas Chinese including such famous figures as Yang Chen Ning and Lee Tsung-dao. This article won't repeat details of the criticism because it has been published widely, but will discuss the following points:

Firstly, "geographical environmental determinism." This was a weapon used in He Shang to distort history and oppose historical materialism. The authors maintained that Chinese civilization was a conservative, narrow-minded "yellow civilization" and an "inland civilization." Their reason: "The geographical environment formed an isolated mechanism for the Chinese culture which was centered on the Huanghe River." They claim that because the Chinese people "live neither around the Mediterranean like the Europeans, nor between two oceans like the Americans," "their peculiar geographical environment created an introverted, stability-seeking culture." The authors may think they made sense, but a careful examination will discover where they were wrong. They, at the very least, cannot explain why it was the Chinese, not anybody else, who opened the "Silk Road." Nor can they explain the open, outgoing, and absorbent social phenomena of the Han and Tang dynasties. They cannot explain why the Ming Dynasty's Zheng He opened up the "Silk Road at Sea" years before Columbus set sail. Former Japanese Prime Minister Noburo Takeshita visited Xian in August last year and said: "Here I stand at Xian, one of the origins of Japanese culture and a spiritual home town of Japan." Why didn't Mediterranean countries such as Egypt, Tunisia, and Libya achieve Westernized industrial civilization? And why did the ancient civilization of Egypt decline? It's obvious that "geographical environment" can not provide scientific explanations for the development of mankind.

The emergence of "geographical environmental determinism" in fact reflected the desire of the imperialists to "redivide the world." The author of this theory did not deny that it was designed to seize "survival space" for Germany, and help it launch wars of invasion. This theory has long been denounced by Marxists, sociologists, and historians.

Marxist historical materialism maintains that the mode of production is the deciding factor for social development. Naturally, geographical environment has a certain impact on social development, but this impact can take effect only through the mode of production. As human society progresses, mankind's ability to control the geographical environment increases, thus the influence of the geographical environment decreases. The mode of

production for material goods is the major deciding factor for social development. As for the American continent which "lies between two oceans" as He Shang says, there have been no changes in its geographical environment, but, backward Indians there achieved Western civilization in just a few decades. Did this happen because of the power of mass production? Or the capitalist mode of production? Or the impact of geographical location? The answer should be clear. Our country was established only 40 years ago but we have already built a new socialist culture. Forty years is but a blink of time in terms of changes in geographical conditions. Can a change in geographical environment be attributed with the gigantic social and cultural transformations in China? By making such an attribution He Shang degenerated into the idealist concept of history.

Second, the usage of pessimism and fatalism as a means of rejecting the law of the development of history. Su Xiaokang said he wrote the book with an "end-of-the-decade mentality." To him and his coauthors, the Huanghe River "historically determined the destiny of our civilization" and "this yellow land and this yellow river alone...can no longer bear new culture." Chinese civilization, they say, has reached its end and "is fleeing a calamity." That the Chinese nation originated in the Huanghe River valley has not only restricted its people to do nothing but develop an agricultural civilization, but has also congenitally determined its inevitable decay, the authors say. One must say that their thinking is a pessimistic, fatalist conception of history and nothing but alarmist talk.

The Marxist concept of historical materialism maintains that the development of history follows a pattern which can be discovered. In other words, the people can control their own fate. To seek this pattern, people of ideals and integrity looked everywhere for more than 100 years. They finally discovered Marxism, and concluded that only socialism could save China and allow Chinese culture to rejuvenate. They understood that the great revolutionary practices carried out by the communist leadership would allow the masses to control the progress of history. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The great liberation war and revolution of the Chinese people have revived, and are reviving, the great Chinese culture." Over 100 years of revolutions for democracy, particularly the new democratic and socialist revolution led by the Chinese Communist leadership, have changed China's political and economic situations as well as rejuvenated its culture. But in its "overall review" of Chinese culture, He Shang not only failed to mention the Chinese people's great struggle for survival in the past 100 years, but also disregarded the earth-shaking changes that took place when the communist leadership overthrew the "three great mountains," founded the People's Republic of China, and carried out socialist reforms. The book only mentions two incidents during this period of history—the "crazy Great Leap Forward" and the "unprecedented Cultural Revolution." It so phrased the two incidents so as to suggest that socialist

revolution and construction had failed. Obviously, He Shang attempts to spread pessimism and defeatist mentality with the aim of destroying the pride and confidence the Chinese people hold toward deciding their destiny and building a new socialist culture.

Third, the book cited "historicism" to reject the fact that class struggle motivates social development. The authors have repeatedly said He Shang was directed at making "renowned contemporary thinkers deliver theoretical messages on television" and at creating "a new worldly vision through audio-visual art." In addition, He Shang introduced, on television, the theory of "over-stable structure and periodic turmoil" proposed by Jin Guantao. According to this theory, Chinese society is an "over-stable system" which goes through periodic turmoil every 2-300 years, just like the periodic overflow of the Huanghe River. He Shang confuses peasant uprisings with social turbulence, saying the former "did not have any theoretical significance" and "only displayed the alarming capabilities of destruction and cruelty," which, it says, "time and again mercilessly destroyed the productive forces." This criticism is actually directed at historical materialism.

The Marxist concept of historical materialism maintains that class struggle motivates social development in a class society. The motivation is prominent not only during the quality change in the mode of production, but also during the quantity change in the development of social patterns. Although peasants do not use advanced methods for production and cannot quote impressive revolutionary ideas, they have defeated feudal rule in each and every peasant uprising. Through their action they have contributed to the development of social productivity. He Shang denounced peasant revolts as "only displaying the alarming capabilities of destruction and cruelty," and say they "left a thousand li of land barren, city walls tattered, fields deserted, and the population decreased." This denunciation, which is totally wrong, was made whenever the reactionary ruling class abused a peasant revolution. The fact is, the peasants revolted only when the reactionary ruling class levied exorbitant taxes and damaged social programs to the fullest extent. Only when the peasants revolted could the feudal rulers learn their lessons, and announce measures to give concessions to the peasants, which subsequently restored productivity. The peasant uprisings at the end of the Qin and Sui dynasties both led to a prosperous livelihood at the beginning of the Han and Tang dynasties. This clearly illustrates the point about peasant uprisings. Furthermore, He Shang humiliates the people's democratic revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party by describing it as a "turmoil." Do they not know that this revolution ended the warlord wars, and gave us the opportunity to never have to cede territory or pay indemnities again! The authors' hostility to the masses and the proletarian revolution clearly demonstrates that their so-called "new worldly view" is nothing but a bourgeois concept of historical idealism.

Fourth, the book's pragmatist concept of history aimed at political instigation. The authors declared their book to be a "television political documentary" aimed for "a second movement of enlightenment." Clearly, their purpose was to create public opinion which would favor student riots and other disturbances to be organized by the so-called "social elite." They thus successfully provoked a prelude to such kinds of unrest. They themselves did not deny that for the sake of a "need for the theme," they "edited" historical material at will; they even "made dream-like talks with a terrestrial globe and a stereoscopic map in front of them." If philosopher Hu Shi had to make special efforts to verify evidence in his pursuit of "hypothesizing boldly, but verifying carefully," then the authors of He Shang were reduced to "unabashed fabricators." In effect, they profaned the study of sociology. According to preliminary calculation, the book erred at least ten times in identifying correct time periods. There were numerous other mistakes in identifying areas of common knowledge. Here is an example of how the book distorted historical facts at the time it boasted of its "creative thinking." The book says Zheng He went to the West with "no economic purpose" and that his trips were "purely political in nature, the generous behavior of a great country." But history books explicitly record that his trips not only had a diplomatic purpose to establish friendly relations with Southeast Asian nations, but were an important part of the Ming Dynasty's economic development programs. "History of Ming and History of Nations in the West" both describe the trips by Zheng He as an effort to "communicate with the southwest nations and exchange tributes with them" and as an attempt to "show benevolence to, and pacify distant neighbors." Zheng He undertook these tours during the reign of two emperors, and exported large quantities of silk, ceramics, and handicrafts in exchange for foreign products. "History of Ming" says 500,000 pi of silk were collected from the populace at that time for export purposes. This tribute-and-trade activity contributed to social production and economic development during the Ming Dynasty. Such a simple fact was widely endorsed by historians and was recorded in simple history books. We don't need to check with "History of Ming" to ascertain it. The authors of He Shang paid no attention to historical facts when they attempted to amplify the conservative aspect of Chinese civilization and the openness of Western civilization. Is there really a "rational and scientific basis," as the authors claim, that their book was written on?

From the above analysis, we can clearly see that although He Shang has been praised by some as "an epoch-making history poem," "the best textbook in recent Chinese history," and "the best performance in television art," its support for historical idealism can be easily exposed if we scrutinize it with the help of historical materialism. The book displayed its idealist concept of history as it distorted Chinese culture, negated Chinese revolutionary history, and villified the Chinese people. With its

authors having fled abroad, this antiscientific political propaganda piece will be cast aside by all patriotic Chinese.

XINHUA Commentary on Anticorruption Progress

*OW1111020789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1239 GMT 10 Nov 89*

[*"Commentary: Anticorruption Drive Has Long Way To Go"—XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA)—Over 53,000 economic criminal suspects and government officials involved in embezzlement and bribery have surrendered to China's judicial departments during the past two and a half months.

Among them, more than 5,300 are members of the Chinese Communist Party, and over 40 are senior officials above bureau level, including one at vice-ministerial level.

The surrenders are attributed to the distribution of circulars encouraging economic criminals to turn themselves in.

Nevertheless, it would be wrong to be too optimistic about the progress of China's current anti-corruption drive, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court Lin Zhun warned here today at a press conference.

The most serious cases have yet to be uncovered, according to Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Liu Fuzhi, in his report to the last meeting of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Observers here have noticed that the progress of anti-corruption drive is imbalanced, and little has been done in fighting corruption in some areas.

It is reported that about 100 procuratorates at county level have not handled a single economic case involving embezzlement or bribery since the start of this year.

To achieve final success in the anti-corruption drive, jurists suggest, China should make unremitting efforts in carrying out the fight, and improving the legal system and anti-corruption education.

RENMIN RIBAO Urges Punishing Looters

*HK1011155789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
4 Nov 89 p 6*

[*"Editor's Notes": Solve the Problem of Uproarious Looting in a Decisive Manner"*]

[Text] Uproarious looting by a riotous crowd [hong qiang 0758 2293] is a thorny social problem which has been spreading in recent years. It has caused worry and uneasiness among the broad masses of the people. The number of cases involving uproarious looting has considerably increased year by year. These cases have

caused many government departments and leading cadres headaches. This situation merits the attention of various localities.

The reason the problem of uproarious looting is "thorny" is determined by the characteristics of the problem itself.

Regarding the targets of looting, we know that looters set their eyes on the fruits of labor. In rural areas, they include apples, fresh peaches, dates, pears, and so on in orchards. In forest regions, they include mature timber. In industrial and mining bases, and along traffic routes, they include valuable goods and materials of the state such as agricultural chemicals, chemical fertilizers, crude oil, wire, iron, steel, and so on. The fruits of labor are created by the sweat of the hard-working masses. When they are looted instantly, will it not make one's heart ache? Handling the problem of uproarious looting will inevitably touch upon the interests of various quarters. Therefore, it is not easy to handle it well.

As far as those who participate in the uproarious looting are concerned, they are basically common peasants, including men and women and old and young. Some of them are even party-member cadres. When they take action, they take their village, group, township, or even county as a unit. The whole crowd surges forward. It seems that they have a small-group mentality. Therefore, while handling such cases, we will encounter very great obstacles.

Regarding the means employed by the looters, we know that they take their action openly without any disguise. They loot other people's things by surprise. Some of them use violence or other coercive and threatening means to carry out the looting. All these actions are taken deliberately with the aim of seizing the fruits of the labor of others. To achieve their aim, those looters cast a caution to the winds regardless of the consequences. This has brought great difficulties to the work of stopping the uproarious looting.

The problem of uproarious looting occurred during the early period of the implementation of the incomplete rural contracted responsibility system. It has also occurred in recent years when the prices of agricultural and side-line products have increased, involving the income distribution of the masses. Another reason contributing to the occurrence of the problem is that some people lack a concept of the legal system, and some people are out-and-out egoists. Therefore, to solve the problem of uproarious looting, our main efforts must be exerted in these regards. We must do our work meticulously without leaving any sequelae. For instance, we must continue the implementation of the contracts which are valid. In the meantime, we must also follow the principle of "maintaining stability as a whole, and carrying out minor readjustment." No matter how complicated the case of uproarious looting, it is an illegal act which obstructs the management order of society and encroaches upon public property, and adversely affects

the stability of society and the development of production. Therefore, once it occurs, we must handle it in a decisive manner. We must severely punish those major culprits and those behind-the-scenes manipulators. If what they do constitutes a crime, they must be sentenced to imprisonment in accordance with law. We must resolutely investigate and deal with those cases which involve the support and participation of leading cadres. In a word, we must again and again attach importance to the problem of uproarious looting occurring in various places.

Article Praises Deng's Book on Art

HK1311022789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
29 Oct 89 p 4

[Article by He Jingzhi (6320 2417 0037): "Properly Study the Book 'Deng Xiaoping on Literature and Art'"—a speech given by the author of this article at the ceremony for the first distribution of the book]

[Text] The publishing of the book "Deng Xiaoping on Literature and Art" was a big event in the ideological, cultural, and publishing circles of our country after the suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion; it was the victorious result of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee terminating the control over, and interference in the work of the ideological and cultural front, by Comrade Zhao Ziyang and his advisers. Under the present situation, in my opinion, doing a good job in distributing and publicizing this book and in particular, organizing the people's study of it, is an important task on the ideological and cultural front, especially in literary and art circles.

This book shows us an outstanding example of how the Chinese Marxists represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping correctly uphold, apply, and develop the Marxist theory of literature and art, and Mao Zedong's literature and art thinking in the new historical period. Seriously studying this book is of great immediate significance, and of far-reaching historical significance for us to review and rethink the experience of our cultural work in the past 40 years and especially in the last 10 years. It sums up the positive and negative experience in the struggle against both "leftist" and rightist deviations, draws a clearer line of demarcation between rights and wrongs on ideological and theoretical issues when confusions were caused by bourgeois liberalization, correctly maintains and improves, and effectively implements the line and policies of the party and the state for literature and art. It also promotes the healthy and more flourishing development of literature and art and builds socialist culture with Chinese characteristics.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has developed a series of new generalizations and theses in light of the basic principles and the stand, viewpoints, and methodology of Marxism in connection with the new conditions, new questions, and new demands in the new period, and with the new realities of the cultural and art front in the last 10 years.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We should continue to adhere to the orientation of literature and art serving the broadest masses of the people, and first workers, peasants, and soldiers as Comrade Mao Zedong put forward. We should maintain the principle of allowing a hundred flowers to blossom, weeding through the old to bring forth the new, and making the past serve the present, and foreign things serve China." Around this general orientation and general principle, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward a series of compendious new theses and raised some new requirements. For example, he put forward the following theses:

"The people are the mother of the literary and art workers," "the people need art, but art needs the people much more."

"We will not continue to use the slogan that literature and art are subordinate to politics, but this does not mean that literature and art can be divorced from politics. It is impossible to sever literature and art from politics."

"We should modestly listen to criticisms from various circles and accept useful opinions. This is one of the methods of helping artists make continuous progress and improve themselves."

"Party committees at all levels should properly exercise leadership over literature and art, and the party's leadership should be maintained and improved."

"Literary and art workers should give serious consideration to the social effects of their works and should try to contribute the best cultural food to the people."

The laws governing art creations must be fully respected, and "only writers themselves can decide what and how to write through their explorations in practice without arbitrary interference."

On the political and ideological front and on the literature and art front, "it is necessary to oppose both 'leftism' and rightism."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's above-mentioned theses are highly scientific and realistic. Under the new historical conditions, they firmly maintained and creatively developed the Marxist theory of literature and art, and Mao Zedong literature and art thought, and formed a new integral part of Mao Zedong literature and art thought.

It should be particularly pointed out that as the main designer of the party's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and a main advocate of mental emancipation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, while promoting reform and opening up, explicitly put forward the four cardinal principles in March 1979, and emphatically criticized the "trend of thought that doubted and opposed the four principles from a rightist standpoint." This thus laid a foundation for the party's basic line of "one center, two basic points." In 1980, Comrade Xiaoping further called for opposing the tendency of bourgeois liberalization. After that, he again

and again sounded the alarm and sharply pointed out the seriousness and harmfulness of the spread of bourgeois liberalization in the ideological field. Our practice in the last 10 years has showed that this is a major principled issue on the political and ideological front that concerns the state's future and destiny, and is a major issue that determines the nature, orientation, development course, and future destiny of our culture, and our literature and art. At any time, this is the primary issue in the Marxist theory of literature and art, and Mao Zedong literature and art thought. However, the two former party general secretaries, especially Comrade Zhao Ziyang, did not follow Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions and did not accept his criticisms. They connived at and even supported bourgeois liberalization, and lost many important ideological positions, and literature and art positions that were previously held by Marxism. Some political and cultural "elites" who stubbornly advocated bourgeois liberalization, ran wild in political and cultural circles and created the serious political turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion at the turn of spring and summer this year.

The soul-stirring struggle with blood and fire told us that upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization is not irrelevant to literature and art; instead, they are closely related. Literature and art cannot be separated from politics. The entire cause of literature and art and the personal destiny of literary and art workers can absolutely not be separated from the future and destiny of the future and destiny of our state. The future and destiny of our country and our people cannot be separated from the maintenance of the four cardinal principles. Our socialist literature and art cannot be separated from the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, we particularly cherish Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theses on literature and art which maintained and developed Mao Zedong Thought through summing up the practical experience in the new period, and fully evaluated the great significance of again studying these theses.

Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out: "Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory about building socialism with Chinese characteristics is a scientific theory that has been understood and accepted by the hundreds of millions of people through the test of practice in the last 10 years, and is a banner that guides us to continuously advance." Comrade Xiaoping's theses on literature and art form an integral part of his theory about building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and is a banner that guides our cultural undertakings to continuously advance, and guides the development of our socialist literature and art with Chinese characteristics. We are facing the prolonged struggle between infiltration and anti-infiltration, between subversion and antisubversion, and between peaceful evolution and antipeaceful evolution. Comrade Xiaoping's theses provide us with a powerful ideological weapon for the struggle against infiltration, subversion, and peaceful evolution on the cultural front.

For this reason, I must stress here that I believe that the publishing of this book will certainly be welcomed by comrades and friends in the cultural, literary, and art circles; and I also believe that through cool-headed rethinking, most comrades will adopt a correct study attitude and will comprehensively and accurately understand the essence of these theses rather than evading the brilliance of the truth and misrepresenting these viewpoints from their personal prejudices.

Finally, I would like to repeat what I said at the beginning. We should earnestly study this book in connection with the reality and with our own experience, thus clarifying the rights and wrongs in theory that were confused by bourgeois liberalization, correctly maintaining and improving, and effectively implementing the literature and art principles and line laid down by the party and the state, and taking new steps ahead in the building of socialist culture with Chinese characteristics.

Article Discusses Two Views of Reform

OW1111205089 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No 45, 6-12 Nov 89 p 4

[“Notes From the Editors” column by Yao Jianguo:
“Two Views on Reform”]

[Text] After putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion aimed at the overthrow of the Communist Party leadership and a change in the socialist system, China has once again stressed the need to uphold the four cardinal principles—adherence to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the Communist Party leadership and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in the course of reform and opening. Some foreigners, however, have asserted that China “is returning to a hard line” and that its reform and opening are “retrogressing.” That is a misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the changes under way.

It is well known that at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in December 1978, China put forward its policies of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world, and also the policy of adherence to the four cardinal principles. It later clearly summed this up as “one focus and two basic points,” meaning that China would take socialist modernization as the central task, and the upholding of the four cardinal principles and persistence in reform and opening to the outside world as the basic points. Adhering to the four cardinal principles in the course of reform and opening is not a new formulation, even less a kind of “regression.” It is, instead, China's consistent policy.

There do exist, however, two usually referred to are based on the four cardinal principles which the CPC Central Committee and Deng Xiaoping, the chief architect of China's reform and open policy, have always advocated and encouraged. Its aim is, aspects of the socialist relations of production and the superstructure

which are incompatible with the development of production, to boost the development of productive forces and the self-improvement of the socialist system, and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. This view is supported by the overwhelming majority of party members, cadres and the public.

Even, now, however, both among the population at large and within the party, there are some people who obstinately cling to their bourgeois liberal stand. Under the banner of “reform and opening up,” they actually advocate “total Westernization” of China, vainly attempting to transform socialist China into a capitalist nation, thereby subsuming it under the Western capitalist system.

It should be noted that in the past few years, due to the mistakes of two former general secretaries of the CPC Central Committee, a small number of people have raised a clamour for bourgeois liberalization and by doing so, cause confusion in the question of China's reform and opening up. Today, as China once again emphasizes continuation of the four cardinal principles in the course of reform and opening, its aim is to thoroughly carry out the established policy.

It should also be noted that some hostile forces abroad, attempting to create a “peaceful evolution” in China, have consistently stirred up and supported those within the country who stubbornly stick to their bourgeois stand in an attempt to lead China's socialist reform into capitalism. It is not surprising that these people, disillusioned in their attempt at a “peaceful evolution,” attacked China's reform and opening for being “regressive.”

In the course of reform and opening up, China not only needs to introduce advanced foreign science and technology and utilize foreign capital, but also to draw on certain advanced management expertise from abroad. Some of these methods are needed for socialized mass production and the commodity economy; they are not the exclusive patent of the capitalist countries. Such learning, however, must be based on China's specific conditions and things absorbed must be of use to the nation. It is not an indiscriminate transplantation of Western political and economic systems or transforming China's public ownership into a private system and altering the planned economy completely into a market economy, and socialism into capitalism.

China's achievements gained through the decade of reform are universally acknowledged, and the benefits brought by the reform to the Chinese people are evident. China's national economic strength has grown rapidly. Its gross national product rose from 358.8 billion yuan in 1978 to 1,401.5 billion yuan in 1988, an average annual growth of 9.6 percent, far higher than the average 2-4 percent growth rate of most countries.

China has set a three-step strategic goal for its socialist construction. The first, the doubling of its 1980 GNP, has already been achieved, and with it, the problem of

feeding and clothing the Chinese people basically solved. The second step is to again double the GNP by the end of this century and enable the Chinese people to lead a fairly comfortable life. The third step is for China to reach the per capita GNP of moderately developed countries by the middle of next century. All these are impossible without reform and opening to the outside world based on adherence to the four cardinal principles. In short, China will by no means return to the former closed-door path, nor will it slow down its reform and opening.

Fiscal Inspection Achieves Initial Success

*OW1211180589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0955 GMT 8 Nov 89*

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)—According to the State Council Office in charge of tax, fiscal, and price inspection, a nationwide inspection already tracked down 1.48 billion yuan of illegal money during the inspection, which started 1 month ago, and 350 million yuan of the 750 million yuan belonging to the state was turned over to the coffers.

During an interview with XINHUA, an official of the office under the State Council pointed out: The inspection this year is one major measure taken to combat corruption and promote administrative honesty in accordance with the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Since the inspection is in line with the wishes of party members and the people, leading party and government authorities attached great importance to it and the vast number of cadres and people are very supportive. The work in the first month shows that the inspection this year has two special features. First, the self-inspection portion has been more effectively carried out than before. Fully 89 percent of the total amount of illegal money that has been tracked down is reported by various units themselves. This is 21 percentage points higher than the amount of money tracked down during the first month of last year's inspection. Second, the handling of irregularities is not as lenient as before. Certain regions where the inspection began early have already started inspecting various units on a selective basis and they are handling various illegal cases seriously. According to statistics from 13 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, during the first month of the inspection, over 1,200 and 800 people were punished with various economic measures, 12 people were handled by disciplinary measures of the party or administrative departments, and 35 people were referred to judicial organs for investigation.

The official said: While the inspection was successful during the first month, it has certain problems. The main problems are: Some enterprises and units still want to take chances and are not serious about their self-inspection. Some regions and departments have not put

in enough manpower for selective inspection, the measures they take are not effective enough, and they are still too lenient in handling irregularities.

The official stressed: The remaining part of the year is essential for making the inspection a success. All regions and departments must immediately dispatch inspectors to spot check various enterprises and units, and the number of inspectors sent to conduct the check should not be smaller than that of last year. At least 20 percent of enterprises and units should be inspected on a selective basis. The percentage should be even higher in areas and departments which have relatively few large and medium-size enterprises. All irregularities discovered during the inspection must be seriously handled according to relevant regulations of the state. Certain serious typical cases and repeated offenders must be handled publicly so as to educate the masses and frighten other offenders. For those units that missed the self-inspection deadline and that have not yet been checked by inspectors, we should give them another opportunity to check themselves and the irregularities they report shall be handled according to relevant policies.

Nation Faces 'Severe' Aging Population Problem

*OW1211125589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1311 GMT 10 Nov 89*

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA)—China is challenged with a severe problem as the number of senior citizens over the age of 60 has climbed to 91 million, an official said here today.

Yuan Xinli from the China National Committee on Aging said that the figure makes up 8.47 percent of the 1.1 billion population of China.

Although China's percentage of elderly is not the highest in the world, the growth is among the fastest, he said.

He predicted that the number of senior citizens in China will rocket to 130 million by the year 2000, about 10 percent of the total population.

"This is a very severe challenge for China," he noted, "immediate readjustments should be made in social, economic and cultural aspects."

According to the committee, the aging problem is especially serious in large cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin. The number of old people there has already exceeded 10 percent.

Yuan analysed that the main reason for the problem is the birth control policy which has been implemented since the 1970s.

He said that the problem is also caused by other factors including improvement of the people's livelihood, the increase of average longevity and the drop of the death rate of Chinese citizens.

The central and local governments have paid great attention to this problem while the society as a whole is making efforts to ensure that senior citizens are well fed, have good medical care and entertainment, receive further education and do some work within their capabilities.

Science & Technology

Zou Jiahua on Development of Coal Industry

OW1311055589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0239 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)—The development of China's coal industry should be based on scientific and technological progress so as to guarantee the stable growth of the national economy.

This remark was made by State Councillor Zou Jiahua at the recently closed national working conference on science and technology in the coal industry, according to today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY".

Coal is the country's major energy source and has a vital bearing on the progress of other industries in the country.

It is expected that the country will need a total of 1.45 billion tons of coal by the year 2000. In recent years, the development of the coal industry has been very rapid and the annual output has reached one billion tons. Yet, insufficient investment in the field has hampered its development.

Zou suggested that efforts should be made to raise the rate of mechanization from the present 58 percent to 66 percent.

It is also important to speed up the exploration of new coal deposits, Zou said.

Qinshan Nuclear Power Station Project Continues

HK1511045989 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0525 GMT 11 Nov 89

[“Early Preparatory Work for the Second-Phase Project of Qinshan Nuclear Power Station Is in Progress”—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hangzhou, 11 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—While the first-phase project of the Qinshan Nuclear Power Station is nearing completion, the construction of its second-phase project is being stepped up vigorously.

The first-phase project of the Qinshan Nuclear Power Station is a 300,000-kw nuclear generating unit which was domestically designed and built and the second-phase continuation project is composed of two nuclear generating units with a capacity of 600,000 kw. China plans to take the generating unit with a capacity of

600,000 kw as the standard generating unit in its construction of nuclear power stations.

So far the contracts of the designing and services of the second-phase project have all been signed and the written opinions concerning the plan for living and auxiliary facilities have been adopted through examination and discussions. Its general design has been carried out in an overall manner.

The prospecting work of the second-phase project is currently under way. The China Nuclear Industrial General Corporation is holding negotiations with the FRG and France for import of technology and components from abroad.

Nuclear Reactor To Provide Heat for Beijing

OW1211211889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0853 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—A nuclear reactor was switched on today to provide central heating in Beijing, opening up a new way to use nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

Specialists said the low temperature generator reactor has double shields, is reliable and does not create pollution.

Located in Changping County, a northern suburb of the city, the reactor was designed and built by the Nuclear Energy Technology Research Institute of Qinhua University.

Heat provided by the reactor costs only three-quarters as much as heat from domestic coal.

The reactor is one of the key ingredients of China's Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90).

Heavy Ion Accelerator Passes State Appraisal

OW1211124889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1541 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Lanzhou, November 10 (XINHUA)—The Lanzhou Heavy Ion Accelerator, completed last December, passed an appraisal by specialists here today after having been in operation for 5,000 consecutive hours.

The high-energy accelerator, which is composed of a source accelerator, main accelerator, eight experimental terminals and back and forth beam transport lines, is the third large-scale heavy ion cyclotron in the world; the two others are in France and Japan.

The various kinds of ion beams released are to be mainly used in basic research into heavy ion nuclear physics and research into the application of heavy ion beams in various branches of physics, materials sciences, radiation biology and medicine, and in industry and agriculture.

The completion of the accelerator is another great scientific achievement made by China, following the Beijing Electron-Positron Collider which passed an appraisal in July.

Space Microgravity Bio-Lab Rotator Produced
*OW1311024189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
 in Chinese 0813 GMT 7 Nov 89*

[By correspondent Wang Zhaode]

[Text] Shanghai, 7 Nov (XINHUA)—China's first microgravity bio-lab rotator was recently made by the Shanghai Botanical Physiology Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of China.

This rotator will be mainly used on the ground in simulations for research of space microgravity technology.

The rotator is mainly composed of three culturing room (tubes), whose sizes can be changed. One of the rooms (tubes) will be used for comparison of magnetic compensation and the other two for ground simulating tests of microgravity. The contents of the test include the changes of floating culture cells, the growth conditions of monobulbil plants in space, and the physiological and biochemical reactions of small animals, including domestic rabbits, in space.

The rotator, equipped with the most advanced speed-adjustment system and text equipment, can effectively simulate microgravity and radiation environment in space. The data undertaken on the ground in space-simulating conditions by the rotator can provide scientific information for manufacturing pharmaceuticals in space, science of life in space, and establishment of the payloaded test of controlled ecological agriculture in space.

New Laser Technology Laboratory Opens in Wuhan
*OW3110181089 Beijing XINHUA in English
 1444 GMT 31 Oct 89*

[Text] Wuhan, October 31 (XINHUA)—A laser technology laboratory has just been opened to domestic and overseas researchers in Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province.

Experts say the equipment and the conditions for experiments in the lab, which is located at the Central China Engineering University, are of the advanced world levels.

The lab will concentrate on research for the application of gas laser technologies, including laser optics, laser electrics, laser thermology and laser materials.

Experts from the Soviet Union, the United States and West Germany are on the lab's academic committee.

Shandong Promotes Technological Development
*HK0211015289 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
 23 Oct 89 p 2*

[Dispatch by reporter Jia Jianzhou (6328 0256 5297): "Shandong Province Promotes Technological Development in Its Enterprises"]

[Text] Jinan, 22 Oct (RENMIN RIBAO)—Taking the current economic improvement and rectification as a good opportunity for developing industrial production and making good use of the existing assets of enterprises, Shandong Province has vigorously promoted technological advancement, as a result, a certain number of enterprises which can support other enterprises have been built.

Shandong, a province which is rich in resources and specializes in the processing industry, now has more than 26,000 industrial enterprises with a total of 75 billion yuan in original value of fixed assets. This has provided a foundation and conditions for reinvigorating the province's economy in an all-around way by using modern technology. Now, 60 percent of industrial enterprises in the province have been transformed and 40 percent of technical equipment in these enterprises have reached the advanced levels, both at home and abroad. More than half of the increased industrial output value and profits and taxes of the province every year result from technological transformation. To push Shandong's economy to a higher level, the provincial party committee and government recently set a 10-year general target and some short-term concrete targets for the technological advancement of enterprises.

The 10-year general target is aimed at making the level of technical equipment in the major field of industry approach or reach that of developed nations in the early 80's, raising the quality of 70 percent of major manufactured goods up to the international standard, and getting over 50 percent of major indexes of energy consumption per unit of output value close to the current international advanced level.

Given that all fields of work are hard pressed during the period of economic improvement and rectification, Shandong Province has instituted the guiding ideology of "contracting the front, clenching fists, directing toward superb targets, and making breakthroughs at some key tasks." Proceeding from actual conditions, the province stressed developing 10 series of products such as microcomputers, small program-control switchboards, high-speed fax machines, automobiles, tractors, and numerical control precision machine tools; popularized 10 new technologies such as the production of synthetic ammonia, the technology of saving on energy for cement production, and less-energy paper making; and stressed tackling 10 technological problems including the problem of developing and saving on energy, transportation, the problem of producing products of ferrous and nonferrous metals, and electronic information.

While working out plans, readjusting the structure, improving management, and strengthening leadership, the Shandong provincial party committee and the Shandong provincial people's government have built a mechanism of motivating technological advancement. Beginning from 1990, the provincial financial department will allocate a special fund for technological advancement in its annual financial budget, and take a certain amount every year from the foreign exchange retained by the province-level organizations to import advanced technology and promote the work of assimilating the imported technology. Meanwhile, work of assessing technological achievements will be strengthened, enterprises with marvelous technological advancement can be appraised as the province's advanced technological progress enterprises, and the technological advancement of an enterprise will be regarded as the major basis for assessing the performance of its leaders.

Military

Military Commission Discusses Discipline

OW1511174189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1307 GMT 15 Nov 89

[By reporter Luo Yuwen (5012 3768 2429)]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA)—At an enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Military Commission Discipline Inspection Commission, which ended here today, it was stressed that under the new circumstances the discipline inspection work in the whole Army should be aimed at developing good party spirit and discipline to ensure the implementation of the major policy decisions of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission and to guarantee that our Army is forever qualified politically.

Leading comrades, including Vice Chairman Liu Huaqing, Secretary General Yang Baibing, and Hong Xuezhi, Chi Haotian, and Zhao Nanqi, members of the Central Military Commission, met with comrades participating in the meeting. Liu Huaqing praised the Army's great achievements in its discipline inspection work, which he said have had a very good effect on developing political education, ensuring incorruptibility, and improving party style.

Addressing the meeting, Guo Linxiang, secretary of the Central Military Commission Discipline Inspection Commission, relayed the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, and the 5th Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. He delivered a report entitled "Strengthen Party Discipline Inspection Work in the Army and Ensure That Our Army Is Forever Qualified Politically." He said: The 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee made the important policy decision to further improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen reforms. The

Central Military Commission enlarged meeting put forth the guiding ideology for our Army's work next year. Ensuring the implementation of the above important policy decision and principle is not only an economic and military task, but also a political issue. Party organizations at all levels and all Communist Party members should enhance their party spirit, strictly abide by discipline, strengthen discipline supervision within the party, and take the initiative to carry out the principles, policies, and resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission. They should maintain the leading authority of the central organs and the Central Military Commission and resolutely oppose decentralism and the practice of each going his own way.

Guo Linxiang stressed that to uphold the party's absolute leadership over the Army and ensure that our Army is forever qualified politically, the discipline inspection commissions at all levels are faced with a new higher demand. He said: The task before us is rather arduous, and the responsibility on our shoulders is heavy. The discipline inspection commissions at all levels and the vast number of discipline inspection cadres must heighten their revolutionary spirit and boldly take up this glorious task.

Reviewing the Armed Forces discipline inspection organs' work over the past year, the plenary meeting pointed out: Discipline inspection commissions at all levels in the Armed Forces have accomplished a great deal of work in carrying out relevant decisions and instructions of the party Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; in safeguarding the party's political discipline; and in improving the conduct of party members to whom performing their duties honestly is important. During the struggle to stop upheavals and suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion, Armed Forces discipline inspection commissions acted firmly and unequivocally in upholding party principles, and they withstood a formidable challenge.

It was pointed out at the meeting: The Armed Forces' most important mission is to make sure that they are always up to standards politically. This mission is a major project of political construction confronting the Armed Forces today. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels must act courageously to handle this major project as the most important assignment, and do their work actively around the mission of making sure that the Armed Forces can always measure up politically. They must ensure good conduct and discipline among party members so as to guarantee the implementation of the line, principles, and policies of the party as well as the decisions, directives, and orders of the Military Commission. They must guarantee a high degree of stability and unity of the Armed Forces, and guarantee that the Armed Forces are always up to standard politically.

The meeting said that Armed Forces' discipline inspection organs must pay special attention to the following

six projects from now on: 1) They must strictly enforce the party's political discipline, making sure that the Armed Forces are in unity with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically; 2) they must promote the concept of the whole in the Armed Forces and use iron discipline to ensure the successful implementation of all major decisions of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission; 3) they must firmly promote administrative honesty and good party conduct in the Armed Forces; 4) they must firmly adhere to the principle of handling party affairs strictly and seriously handle all cases of lack of discipline among party members; 5) they must attach importance to discipline inspection at grass-roots units to make sure that the work of stabilizing the Armed Forces [wen ding bu dui de gong zuo 4489 1353 6752 7130 4104 1562 0155] can be implemented in the grass-roots units; and 6) they must make themselves stronger so that they can fully discharge their responsibilities.

National Symposium Considers Military Thought

HK1611012489 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
16 Nov 89 p 4

[By staff reporter Yao Yu]

[Text] The guiding role of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought is being emphasized once again in the study of China's military science as well as in its Army construction. This was highlighted by a symposium held late last month in Nanchang, the capital of Jiangxi Province.

The symposium, entitled "The National Symposium on Dialectics in Military Thought," was sponsored by Mao Zedong Military Thought Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Military Science and National Defence University. Its main aim was the study of Marxist and Mao Zedong's dialectical ideologies regarding military affairs and how to develop them given new social, political and economic conditions.

"Dialectics is the soul of Marxism, which offers a correct world outlook and methodology," said General Zheng Wenhuan, president of the Chinese Academy of Military Science, quoting the late Soviet leader Josef Stalin. Zheng spoke in an interview with CHINA DAILY during the symposium.

A renowned researcher in Mao Zedong's military thought, Zheng said that during more than 20 years of revolutionary wars before the founding of the People's Republic, Mao and other leading revolutionaries established sound military thought by successfully applying Marxist dialectics to their military experiences and absorbing the essence of China's traditional dialectical thinking in military affairs. Adhering to these principles, the Chinese Communist Party led its Army from strength to strength and finally won the revolution in 1949, Zheng said.

Zheng concluded that the three main components of Mao's dialectical military thought are as follows:

With its Marxist dialectical world outlook, it has correctly dealt with relationship between war and many other issues, such as politics and peace.

With its dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, it has scientifically revealed laws of war and laws in guiding war. For instance, "strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously" is a brilliant military guiding principle formulated by Mao.

It also has appropriately applied the law of the unity of opposites in dialectics to the analysis and solution of many contradictions in war, such as attack and defence, preserving oneself and destroying the enemy.

"Mao Zedong's dialectical military thought, which is scientific and practical, has greatly enriched Marxist dialectical theory in military affairs," Zheng said.

"Although today's war is quite different from the war 40 years ago in many aspects," Zheng said, "the fundamental principles of Mao's dialectical military thought will still play a guiding role in the study and command of modern war."

Western Theories

Over the past few years, however, there has been a misguided ideological trend regarding Mao's dialectical military thought, Zheng said. For example, some people suspected that the thought is outdated and cannot meet the demands of modern warfare.

As a result, these people became greatly interested in introducing Western military theories to China while disregarding the country's actual situation, Zheng said.

Zheng stressed that, with its deep roots in the years of Chinese revolutionary experience, Mao Zedong's dialectical military thought, with its distinctive Chinese characteristics, is particularly applicable to China's situation.

"Blindly copying foreign experience will not do any good," he said.

Zheng also criticized the bourgeois liberal attitude concerning Army construction, which demands the separation of the Chinese Army from the leadership of the Communist Party. Due to this adverse influence, the party's leading role in the Army has been somewhat weakened in the last two years, he said.

History has shown that insisting on the party's leadership enabled the revolutionary Army to maintain morale and a fighting capacity for defeating all its strong enemies.

"In the future, the party must strengthen its political ideological work in the Army to ensure its political quality," Zheng said.

Zheng pointed out that drawing on useful resources from all sides, Mao's dialectical military thought is the crystallization of collective wisdom.

"Therefore, it is open but not sealed, developing but not stagnant," Zheng said.

However, the frequent political campaigns during the first 30 years after the founding of the People's Republic seriously obstructed the normal study of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, Zheng said. Dogmatism and formalism dominated military science, he added.

It is the state's reform and open policy which started a decade ago that has created a free academic environment, thus promoting the development of the study, Zheng said.

Since 1984, several national symposia on Marxist and Mao Zedong military thought have been held and a series of publications on the subject have come out, Zheng said.

"The study should not be limited to searching for meanings in Marxist and Mao's classics," Zheng stressed. "Under the new historical condition, it should be raised to a higher level."

This goal was also expressed by other participants in the symposium. The establishment of the National Institute of Military Dialectics was announced at the closing ceremony of the symposium.

Zheng, who was elected the chairman of the new institute, said he hoped that the study of military dialectics would be acknowledged as a separate branch in itself in the near future.

Recruits Receive Education in PLA Tradition

HK0711112289 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
23 Oct 89 p 2

[Report by Zhu Ziqiang (2612 1311 1730): "Certain Unit Conducts Education in People's Liberation Army (PLA) Revolutionary Traditions Among Newly Recruited College Students"]

[Text] The first group of about 200 students from 62 local universities and colleges who enlisted in the Armed Forces after the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion have received education in the glorious tradition of our Army in the training base of an Army unit of the General Staff Department. This enables the university students to receive edification and education and raise their ideological consciousness as soon as they join up.

In keeping with the special features of these students, such as having some patriotic fervor but insufficiently firm and correct political orientation, having a strong aspiration for democracy but a weak sense of discipline and collectivism, and having the lofty ideals of attempting to achieve something but a weak spirit of working hard and in a down-to-earth way, the base party committee has conducted education in the glorious traditions of our Army with specific objectives in mind. They invited political theory teachers to the training

base to lecture, made arrangements for special topics, such as the people's Armed Forces are loyal to the motherland and the people, obey orders, strictly observe discipline, quietly immerse themselves in work, and work hard, and seriously selected and edited teaching materials. In the course of education, they persisted in giving patient persuasion and holding discussions on an equal basis. They also took the students to society, which is a big classroom, to receive education and organized them at the nearby Langyashan memorial to the five heroes to conduct education in revolutionary heroism and national spirit.

Through education, the college students consciously compared their ideas, words, and deeds with the glorious traditions of our Army. They said: In the past, we always considered our ideas the most advanced, our sentiments the purest, and our knowledge the richest. Now, compared with the requirements for a revolutionary soldier, how superficial we are! They expressed their determination to get down from their high horse, study conscientiously, train assiduously, and strive to complete the change from college students to qualified soldiers.

First Combined Tactical Training Center Viewed

HK0811115189 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 24 Oct 89 p 2

[Report by Xu Anqing (1776 1344 1987) and Wang Chuanrong (3769 0278 2837): "PLA First Combined Tactical Training Center Persists in Serving the Troops While Carrying out Construction"]

[Text] The first combined tactical training center of our People's Liberation Army [PLA] persists in serving the troops while carrying out construction. Over the past 3 years or more, it has received 29 Army units, 5 groups of military academy cadets, and large numbers of militia for exercises and training in the center. It has also undertaken the task of testing some new weaponry.

Since its inception, the training center has taken as the aim of construction the principle of "giving training while carrying out construction" put forward by the general department. Under the guidance of overall planning, it gave top priority to the development of projects urgently needed for Army training. To make it possible for the Army to organize combined tactical training by Army units as soon as possible, it took only 5 months for the officers and men of the center to make or build five major training systems, i.e., simulated computer for tactical training, battlefield monitoring, laser electronic war, target drones and target marks, and location inquiry, and successfully passed inspection tests by experts. Moreover, it has also completed a large number of projects, such as supplementary facilities and roads, and achieved the objective of starting construction and accommodating Army training in the same year. The second-phase project has been completed. The field exercise ground, which is still under construction, has also started serving the troops.

Economic & Agricultural**Article Outlines Economic Improvement Measures**

*OW1011083789 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 4 Nov 89 p 3*

[Article by Zhou Ying (0719 3576): "A Preliminary Study of Measures To Improve the Economic Environment and Rectify the Economic Order"]

[Text] At present, the problem of total demand outstripping total supply in society is still rather prominent; structural contradictions have not yet been alleviated and serious difficulties remain in the development of our national economy. To successfully improve our economic environment and rectify our economic order, and thus to extricate ourselves from the present predicament, we should clarify the following main points:

The General Goal of Economic Adjustment Is To Achieve a Rough Balance Between Supply and Demand in Society and To Bring Into Being a Basically Balanced Economic Structure

Economic adjustment is a requirement resulting from the imbalance between total supply and demand in society. For this reason, when adjusting the economy, it is necessary not only to cut the total demand but also to make some structural changes. The balance between total supply and demand is a prerequisite for the economy to operate harmoniously and a foundation on which structural balance is to be achieved. On the other hand, this balance between total supply and demand must, in the final analysis, be realized by structural balance. An imbalance between total supply and demand on the whole has a more seriously adverse effect on the macro-environment of our country's economic operations than that caused by an imbalance in the economic structure. This supply-demand imbalance is also an essential reason for the existence of such problems as financial deficit, an unfavorable balance of international payments, the over-issuance of currency, and inflation. Therefore, our key task is to achieve a balance between total supply and demand in society. This balance between total supply and demand is of prime importance, and, in the process of achieving such a balance, we should also successfully achieve structural balance. This is the general goal of our economic adjustment. It is on this basis that we should decide various specific adjustment targets, including primarily the economic growth rate, the construction scale, people's living standards, financial revenue and expenditure, the amount of currency to be issued, the magnitude of foreign debts, the price index, and the goals to be met in economic reform.

In Economic Adjustment, Resolute Steps Must Be Made Toward the Adjustment Goal

In undertaking the current economic adjustment, we must earnestly draw on experience from the past, achieve unity in thinking, and make a resolution to implement firm measures and strengthen our efforts for adjustment. In the

next 3 years, we must make comparatively big strides and undertake every effort to conspicuously reduce the gap between total supply and demand, to ease the major contradictions in economic activities, and to cut down the excessively high rate of inflation. Delayed action in this respect is not in the interest of attaining smooth progress for our economic development and reform. Furthermore, the longer the inflation problem remains, the harder it will be to resolve and the greater will be the price we must pay to find a solution. Of course, we should fully understand the arduousness and complexity of the current adjustment task. Moreover, in the process of adjustment, we must strive to maintain the appropriate economic growth rate, a certain reserve of strength for sustained economic development, and social stability. The pace of adjustment should be neither too big nor too hasty. After easing major economic contradictions, we must proceed with in-depth adjustment.

Measures for Economic Adjustment Must Be Resolute, Decisive, Comprehensive, and Coordinated and Must Comprise Both Temporary and Radical Solutions

Economic activities are complicated and interwoven. More often than not, a single improvement measure cannot achieve the intended results; it may in fact sometimes give rise to negative effects. As a result, it is necessary to undertake coordinated and comprehensive measures to deal with the problems. Some of the measures to be adopted may be temporary ones as required by the current situation; others may be more long-term ones that need to be adopted for the present and the future. Some may seek to alleviate problems now; still others may be radical solutions. It is imperative to make an overall study of the measures to be adopted and to ensure that they are well coordinated and will not contradict one another.

The following are six major measures that should be taken with regard to the current economic adjustment:

1. Curtailing the excessive total demand in society so that it will basically be in balance with the total supply.

The current economic adjustment is necessary due to the expansion of investment requirements and consumption demands. We should plan our construction work and the livelihood of people in accordance with the capabilities of our country.

Regarding the construction, we should reasonably adjust our investment structure while cutting the overall investment scale. The State Planning Department must do well in controlling the total scale of investment with a goal to achieve an overall balance between the supply and demand of funds and materials. The primary way to cut the investment scale is by controlling the extension of bank loans and reducing self-financed investment projects. From a long term point of view, it is necessary to gradually establish a mechanism of self-restraint regarding investment in order to prevent it from over-expanding. As for adjusting the investment structure, one measure is to adjust the investment structure of the

industrial sector in line with the recent industrial policy set by the state. Another method is to adjust the ratio between productive investment and nonproductive investment. Within the next 3 years, there should be a more drastic cut in nonproductive investment rather than productive investment.

Regarding consumption, we should properly control people's consumption while firmly cutting institutional purchases. We should make the masses aware of the hardships and problems facing our economy and mobilize them to survive through the difficulties cooperatively. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to overcome egalitarianism in order to ease the problem of unfair distribution.

2. Achieving a balanced development of industry and agriculture and striving to increase effective supply.

Between 1985 and 1988, our industry showed an average annual growth rate of 17.8 percent, greatly surpassing the 4.1 percent growth rate for agriculture. Apparently, we should cut down the excessively high industrial growth rate and devote more efforts to promoting agriculture in order to bring it in line with industrial growth.

Since the current adjustment is to be carried out during the process of economic development, we must still maintain a suitable growth rate and guard against any abnormal "downslide" in the development of industry. While cutting the excessive growth of industry, attention should be paid to raising the economic results of industry and adjusting its internal structure. In general, this includes giving full play to the role of state-owned big and medium enterprises that can increase effective supply; adopting the appropriate special policies on taxes, credit loans, and the supply of energy, as well as raw and semifinished materials; and vigorously promoting cooperation among enterprises and the amalgamation of enterprises in the interest of increasing the benefits to be derived from their collective operations.

In agriculture, all-out efforts should be made to boost the production of grain, cotton, and other staple farm produce. Agricultural development depends on three factors: the correct policy, science and technology, and investment. Since 1979, we have implemented the contracted household responsibility system, linking remuneration to output, and we have raised to a great extent the procurement prices of farm produce and sideline products. Both measures have played an immense role in stimulating the peasants' initiative to promote agricultural production. Within a short period, our work regarding the management system should be to further improve it rather than to make any big changes. There also should be no more big increases in prices. In the meantime, further efforts should be devoted to developing agricultural science and technology and increasing input to agriculture.

3. Strengthening financial control and tightening the money in circulation in order to check inflation.

Regarding financial work, every effort should be made to achieve a balance between revenues and expenditures as soon as possible and to continue to develop the "double increase and double economy" campaign [campaign to increase production and to practice economy and to increase revenues and to reduce expenditures] in order to increase revenue and retrench expenditures. At the same time, it is necessary to change the proportions of different financial resources while gradually raising the revenue portion of the national income and the percentage of the central government's revenue in the total revenue in an effort to strengthen the macroeconomic regulation and control capabilities of the central government.

As far as banking is concerned, it is necessary to control the scale of credits. In this regard, the mandatory limit set by the Central Bank should not be overstepped. A great resolve should be made to drastically reduce the amount of currency that is issued and to gradually eliminate the over-issuance of currency. While tightening the money in circulation, efforts should be made to adjust the structure of credit loans. The extension of credit loans must be in line with the state's industrial policies, and different interest rates should be applied to different cases.

4. Making small steps in price reform and striving to stabilize prices.

Stabilizing prices is the central task of the current economic adjustment. We should see to it that the rate of rise in retail prices is brought down to less than 10 percent as early as possible. During the adjustment period, price reform should be subject to the need for price stabilization. The scope of reform should not be large, and the steps taken should be safe. The main task of price reform should be the adjustment of prices, and, if at all possible, no more than one reform measure should be introduced at the same time in order to reduce the effect on the general price level. To stabilize prices, it is also necessary to straighten the order of commodity circulation and to reinforce control over market prices.

5. Keeping an appropriate scale of foreign trade volume and foreign debts and gradually achieving a basic balance between international receipts and payments.

Opening to the outside world is a basic national policy of China. During the period of readjustment, it is no doubt still necessary to strive to increase economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries, if possible, and to continue to use some foreign capital in a moderate way. In the area of export over the next several years, we should consider both domestic trade and foreign trade and set the export volume in accordance with the growth of production. In the area of import, we should consider our buying power and strive to turn "trade deficits" into "trade surplus" as soon as possible in order to repay foreign debts with foreign exchange earnings. It is better to keep the scale of foreign debts within the internationally acknowledged safety limit with a 20 percent rate of repayment.

6. Integrating reforms with economic readjustment and promoting a successful completion of readjustment tasks.

Only when the readjustment is successful can we create the necessary conditions for deepening the reforms and ensuring a sound development of reforms. For this reason, reforms should be integrated with readjustment and meet the needs of readjustment. We should persist in any reforms that are conducive to readjustment. Some reforms which are necessary only in a long-range sense but which are contradictory to current readjustment should either be slowed down or postponed. Some ongoing reforms should be properly improved if they obstruct readjustment.

The guiding principle for reform should be one of making steady progress in consideration of realities rather than one of seeking quick results. The starting point for reform should be one of proper centralization rather than one of merely delegating authority to lower levels and letting them keep more profits. The objective of reforms should be to improve macroeconomic management while continuing microeconomic invigoration rather than putting undue emphasis on microeconomic invigoration. The method of reform should be one of combining destruction and construction with emphasis on construction rather than one of putting emphasis on destruction.

Foreign Exchange Reserves Increase

HK1011140989 Beijing CEI Database in English
10 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—China's foreign exchange reserves have increased from last year's 3.3 billion U.S. dollars to the present 5.8 billion dollars, Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, disclosed here recently.

The total foreign exchange reserves of the country will reach 17.5 billion dollars if the cash in banks is counted and the figure surpasses that needed for imports in three months, Zheng added.

China enjoyed a favorable foreign trade balance worth 4 billion dollars in the first nine months of this year and this helps the continuous increase of the country's foreign exchange reserves, the minister said.

China will not pay its foreign debt with the present foreign exchange reserves, he said. Instead, it will increase export and use the export surplus to pay it.

Bao Xin Praises Economic Slowdown

HK1111031289 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 44, 30 Oct 89 p 1

[“Letter From Beijing” by Bao Xin (7637 0207): “China's Economy Faces a New Strategic Shift”]

[Text] Dear Brother, you might have heard about the panic purchasing which took place on the Chinese mainland in summer, 1988. At that time, people on the Chinese mainland were extremely terrified at soaring prices and bought whatever they saw on the market. In some areas, even air conditioners and video recorders were sold out. One year later, the mainland market is now slumping. A lot of commodities, which were once in great demand on the Chinese mainland, have now become unsalable commodities. Such a drastic change on the mainland market is really beyond many people's expectations.

At a time when China celebrated her 40th anniversary, I went shopping in a number of big department stores. There I found a superb collection of beautiful commodities and saw such red and green posters as “Big reduction,” “Big sale,” and so on. I knew that these department stores had a lot of commodities which had been kept too long in stock. According to the statistics issued by the relevant state departments, from January to August this year, China's domestic market sales volume dropped by 4 percent and even registered a decrease compared with that in the corresponding period of last year. After entering September, China's domestic market further declined. A large number of commodities were transferred from the sellers' market to the purchasers' market. In the meantime, China's overheated economy suddenly cooled down. The output value of China's industrial, light industrial, and township and town enterprises also dropped by a large margin. Even some areas which had previously maintained a very high development rate also registered a minus increase in their industrial output value.

How should we view such a phenomenon of “market decline”? What does such phenomena suggest? People hold widely divergent views on these questions. Some people believe that generally speaking, most of the commodities have maintained a balanced sale instead of becoming unsalable. The recent market change is only a normal market change. These people do not agree to using the word “decline” to describe China's domestic market situation. Some people hold that the drastic drop in the sales volume of some commodities does not necessarily suggest that these commodities have become unsalable. So far, the sales volume of household electric appliances, durable consumer goods, and textiles has dropped by the largest margin as compared with that of other commodities. This is mainly because the prices of such household electric appliances as color television sets, are too high at present. Most of the urban residents have already had refrigerators and washing machines. And many people bought a lot of textiles during the panic-purchasing period last year. Moreover, there has been an obvious decrease of group purchasing activities on the market. Other people hold that in order to make China's domestic market stable and slump, the state has paid a high price. In the first place, value-guaranteed bank deposits have played a major role in this regard. Because the state has offered a high discount rate and the

banks have paid one billion yuan more in their interest, a lot of formerly floating funds have now been retrieved. In the next place, in order to stabilize the commodity prices and market, the government has paid a lot of financial subsidies. Such government financial subsidies have also played a major role. For instance, the Beijing Municipal People's Government alone will offer financial subsidies totaling 4 billion yuan this year. Some people asserted that such "stability," which has been purchased with money, will not last long.

In my view, at any rate, the phenomenon of "market decline" is an undeniable fact. What people are concerned about and are discussing is whether it is a good phenomenon or a bad phenomenon. Nevertheless, we should recognize that the drastic drop in the total volume of social retail sales has reflected a sudden fade-away of the social consumption craze in China, which is exactly the desired result of China's implementation of the principle of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, including the compression of her aggregate social demand, the reduction of her investment in fixed assets, and her enforcement of the retrenchment policies. Therefore, the phenomenon of "market decline" is no doubt beneficial for China. Originally, China suffered from a sharp contradiction resulting from her aggregate social demand outstripping her aggregate social supply. Now such excessive aggregate social demand has suddenly disappeared. This has significantly eased the contradiction between her aggregate social demand and her aggregate social supply at least for the time being. From this analysis, why cannot we say that such a phenomenon is good for China?

Due to her domestic market decline, there has emerged a purchasers' market in China. This has provided an opportune moment for the Chinese enterprises to carry out their technological transformation. In the past, there existed only a sellers' market in China. And some commodities were monopolized. People had to face such a situation that "you can only buy this commodity here and nowhere else." Due to a lack of motivation on the part of the enterprises, the product quality and service quality of the Chinese enterprises remained low for many years. Now the situation has been reversed. With the emergence of the purchasers' market, if your product quality or service quality still remains poor, the customers will not buy things from you. Under such circumstances, in order to survive and develop, the enterprises must increase their product variety and improve their product quality and service quality while making redoubled efforts to save energy and raw and processed materials and reduce their product cost. Moreover, the emergence of the purchasers' market in China has indeed provided a good opportunity for the Chinese enterprises to readjust their industrial structure and product setup. In the past, a lot of enterprises engaged in duplicate importation of certain production lines, such as, color television, refrigerator, washing machine, air-conditioner, western-style clothes, canned food, cosmetics, and some other production lines, resulting in

enormous waste on the part of the enterprises. Now the new market situation is forcing these enterprises to timely readjust their own productions so as to enable their own productions to proceed in a benign cycle. This situation is exactly what China's 3-year campaign of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order is aimed at. Thus, this new market situation is no doubt a good one for China.

It is also learned that at the forthcoming 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, economic issues will be given the greatest attention. The committee will mainly discuss how China's economy will be turned from a simple economy stressing speed and scale into an economy stressing economic interests. The personages in China's economic circle believe that it is high time for China to introduce a shift in her economic strategy. Doubtless to say, a lot of difficulties are bound to arise in this process. The overall economic situation in China still remains rigorous. Due to her domestic market decline and unsalable products, China's industrial production will most likely experience another downward turn and suffer a series of undesirable consequences. This is why the Chinese Government has time and again called on the entire Chinese people to live a plain life for a few more years. People with breadth of vision in China believe that the current pressure can be transformed into a motive force. So long as the government and the whole society make concerted efforts to overcome difficulties, actively readjust the industrial structure, and strengthen the internal management of the Chinese enterprises, China will certainly be able to successfully introduce a new shift in her economic strategy. [Signed] Bao Xin [Dated] 22 October

Export of Machinery, Electronic Products Increases

OW1211100589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0507 GMT 9 Nov 89

[By reporters Meng Zijun (1322 1311 0689) and Ma Kuijun (7456 7508 0609)]

[Text] Tianjin, 9 Nov (XINHUA)—The pace of China's export of machinery and electronic products this year continues its strong momentum toward even higher levels, it was learned at the National Work Conference on Export of Machinery and Electronic Products, which opened here a few days ago. The export of such products for the January to September period totalled \$5.53 billion, up 40.8 percent as compared to the same period last year.

It also has been learned that China's export of machinery and electronic products climbed steadily at a rate of 50 or more percent each year from 1986 to 1988. The \$4 billion export goal set for 1990 has thus been attained ahead of time.

It has been learned that the product mix of exported machinery and electronic products from China has improved gradually. The percentage of technology-intensive products, which show the superiority of these

machinery and electronic products, is higher now. The export of complete factories is progressing at a good pace. As far as market structure is concerned, China is moving toward pluralism. While consolidating its market in Hong Kong, Macao, and Southeast Asia, it also has made some headway in opening up markets in North America, Western Europe, and Japan. At present, a production system for the manufacture of machinery and electronic products for export has taken initial shape. There are now more than 500 export bases and enterprises with expanded decision-making powers under the departments of the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry. Of these enterprises, 60 earn more than \$5 million in foreign exchange for the state every year.

Reportage Continues on Economic Crimes

Illegal Funds Collected

OW1211003289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0940 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—China has ferreted out illegal money totalling 1.4 billion yuan (about 378 million U.S. dollars) since it launched a nationwide check on taxes, finances and prices a month ago, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reports today.

The Beijing-based newspaper quotes an official of the State Council as saying the check is characterized by self-examination and the prosecution of economic criminals.

The official said 89 percent of the businesses and organizations involved in the check have inspected their tax payments, finances and prices on their own initiative. That figure is 21 percent more than at the same time last year.

In 13 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, a total of 1,200 organizations and businesses and 800 people have been punished for economic offences. Twelve were punished by the party and administrative disciplinary action and 35 were turned over to judicial organs for investigation and prosecution.

The official said that from now to the end of this year is a critical period for the general check of taxes, finances and prices, and he called on localities and departments to send inspection teams to businesses and organizations.

Over 36,000 Confess Crimes

OW1111023189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1258 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA)—More than 36,000 people involved in economic crimes turned themselves in to judicial departments during the past two and a half months, a deputy chief procurator said here today.

Zhang Siqing, deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, said that among those who confessed economic crimes 9,300 were Communist Party members.

On August 15, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate issued a circular demanding economic offenders give themselves up to judicial departments before October 31 for lenient punishment.

According to the deputy chief procurator, those who surrendered confessed to embezzling and accepting bribes totalling 350 million yuan and turned over 209 million yuan of ill-gotten gains, two times the economic loss recovered by judicial departments last year.

Among those surrendering, 40 were bureau-level officials and one was a vice-minister.

Seventy-eight people surrendered from 100,000 to 500,000 yuan of embezzled money. Three embezzled from 500,000 to one million yuan and three others embezzled more than one million yuan.

The deputy chief procurator said that over the past two months 9,457 economic offenders in custody confessed their crimes and brought to light 65,000 cases of economic crimes.

After the circular was issued in August, the judicial departments accepted and heard 230,000 cases.

At today's press conference, Lin Zhun, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court, said that the court had tried 8,250 economic cases and sentenced 12,461 economic offenders over the last two months.

Among those sentenced, 3,715 were treated leniently and 1,595 got severe punishment—127 were sentenced to death, reprieve or life imprisonment.

According to Xu Qing, vice-minister of supervision, since the circular was issued, 17,600 government employees have gone to supervision departments to confess having accepted bribes and other activities in violation of discipline. Among them were 2,100 central government employees.

Senior judicial officials said that although the deadline for confession is over, economic offenders are always welcome to confess their crimes for lenient punishment.

Offenders Face Harsher Punishment

HK1111020689 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
11 Nov 89 p 1

[By staff reporter Chang Hong]

[Text] Economic criminals ignoring the authorities' call to confess before October 31 and refusing to turn themselves in, are expected to receive more severe punishment, a top Chinese judicial official has announced.

Nearly 36,200 people involved in graft, bribery, profiteering, speculation and other economic offences have turned themselves in to judicial authorities during a 10-week period of leniency, according to Zhang Siqing, deputy-procurator-in-chief of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Under the plan to offer leniency, many offenders have been granted clemency. Some other cases are still under investigation.

The plan was a direct consequence of Chinese senior leader Deng Xiaoping's instruction in fighting and curbing corruption.

"We are planning to file stronger charges in line with relevant policies in the near future against those who have refused to confess," Zhang stated yesterday at a press conference in Beijing.

While stressing the importance of the policy of severely cracking down on serious economic offenders, Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court, told a National People's Congress session earlier that people who take the initiative to turn themselves in after the deadline can still expect some leniency, but to a lesser degree.

Among the 36,200 who had confessed within the past 10 weeks, 70 per cent were guilty of embezzlement or taking bribes.

They are also said to have returned cash and goods totalling 209 million yuan.

Meanwhile, Lin Zhun, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court said that the success achieved so far should not be overestimated and the current anti-corruption campaign should be carried out to its conclusion.

"We must remember that the battle against corruption is not something that lasts only one or two months, it will not end so long as the policy of reform and opening to the outside world is being implemented," Lin said at the same conference.

Also at the conference, it was learned that, so far, a total of 17,600 people including 2,100 from central government departments and 15,000 from local government organs have turned themselves in.

They handed in a total of 116 million yuan, \$22,100 and 442,900 Hong Kong dollars in addition to things such as automobiles, colour television sets, video and audio recorders, and jewelry.

Article Urges Support for Large Enterprises
HK1011073389 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
2 Nov 89 p 5

[Article by Liu Xingli (0491 5281 0448): "Where Have the Funds for Supporting Large Enterprises Gone?"]

[Text] To relieve the shortage of production and working funds in large and medium enterprises, the state has recently successively appropriated more than 8 billion yuan as loan money. Loans are to be granted by the People's Bank of China to localities in fixed amounts based on the total industrial output value of various provinces and cities in proportion to the total of the whole country. But many large and medium enterprises report that they have not received this loan money in full. Some have gotten very little. Some have not even obtained one cent. Where has the money gone then? According to an investigation, after the receipt of loan quotas at provincial and city levels, things in some localities look like this: 1) Money is used in a scattered way. 2) Money is appropriated for other purposes and even used to make up shortfalls in capital construction investment funds in defiance of regulations. 3) Central enterprises in localities are excluded and denied consideration. For example, a certain province obtained a loan quota of 480 million yuan. The amount should have been devoted to 18 large and medium enterprises experiencing an extremely acute shortage of production and working funds. Instead, the sum was lent in a scattered way to 168 large, medium, and small enterprises. Also, a raw materials industrial department occupied a very important place in the national economy. The loan quota allowed by the state to relieve the shortage of production and working funds of its large and medium enterprises was 310 million yuan. As a result of allocation at provincial and city levels it only actually got 75.6 million yuan, less than one-quarter.

In a National Day speech to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out: "Large and medium enterprises owned by all the people are the main pillar of our socialist modernization effort and a main source of state revenue. Giving full play to their backbone role is of particularly great significance in developing our national economy." Shortage of funds is an unusually serious problem now confronting large and medium enterprises and poses a threat to current normal organized production. Given no relief for a long period of time, preparations for production in the early part of next year will also suffer. The scattered use of several billion yuan in loans as production and working funds threatens the production and operation activities of large and medium enterprises, adding difficulties to the state's economic life. This is a matter of decentralism prompted by local economic interests at work. The people concerned have done so, not because they do not fully understand the principle that "with the hen killed, no eggs will be laid." Instead, it is a case of their being prompted by local and immediate interests. In fact, anything done that does not help toward the development of the national economy as a whole will end up naturally threatening the economy in a sector or area and even the production and operation activities of an enterprise. At present, the results of a great number of large and medium enterprises being left in an extremely bad plight has had an effect on many related small enterprises. Therefore, in the supply of the

means of production, or electricity, transportation, raw materials, and fuel, and in the allocation of loan quotas, we must support large and medium enterprises which play a backbone role in providing effective supplies. We must oppose decentralism prompted by local economic interests.

To support large and medium enterprises in giving full play to their appropriate backbone role is to support the development of the public ownership economy. Interference with the development of large and medium enterprises will also interfere with the development of the superiority of the socialist system of public ownership.

Competition Helps Improve Product Quality

*OW121111389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0202 GMT 11 Nov 89*

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—The quality of some consumer products is rising due to competitive pressures, according to results from the latest national quality inspections.

Of the 38 products inspected from July to September by the State Technological Supervision Bureau, which is responsible for the country's quality inspection, mine conveyers, mine lamps, vibration sifters and iron exchange resin were 100 percent up to standard.

The qualification rates of the products produced by 757 enterprises including large and small state-run factories and township enterprises reached 81, 74 and 64 percent respectively.

The State Technological Supervision Bureau and its local branches found in its third-quarter inspection that the quality of electric fans has improved this year as producers are paying more attention to quality.

"The improved quality of electric fans was a natural result of market competition because they've been over-produced in recent years," a bureau official said.

Disappointing results, however, turned up in inspections of canned fruit, pig feed and safety hats.

Only 25 percent of the canned fruit was up to standard. Of the 35 samples, 20 were made by factories in Fujian Province and only one was up to standard. Most of the others were found to contain too little, a common problem with canned food around the country.

Some other factories have also made improvements under the supervision of local inspection departments, the inspection results revealed.

The product quality checking system was introduced by the state in late 1985, aiming not only at identifying quality problems, but also to encourage factories to improve the quality of their products, the bureau official said.

State Construction Supervision Expected

*OW1211114889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0912 GMT 11 Nov 89*

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—New construction projects in the country are all expected to be brought under official supervision starting from next year, "CHINA DAILY" reports today.

China introduced official supervision over construction in projects of 17 provinces and 12 industrial fields on an experimental basis from August 1988.

Fu Renzhang, director of the Construction Supervision Department of the Construction Ministry, said "The supervisors have successfully curbed wastes in the projects they covered, helped speed up construction and improve quality."

Supervisors in Hefei City, capital of Anhui Province, inspected 2,000 projects and found 140 faults.

Such scrutiny saved the construction firms 20 million yuan. They are expecting to save more in the future with the supervisors' help.

The Bohai Aluminium Factory in Tianjin is building an aluminum foil mill. The factory followed the supervisor's suggestion and saved more than ten million yuan.

According to the ministry, local cities and non-industrial departments may make their own choices in furthering the experiment of the supervision system in construction.

The central government also encourages local areas to adopt their own provisional regulations governing construction.

Minority Nationalities Economic Situation Improves

*OW1211115589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1507 GMT 9 Nov 89*

[Text] Kunming, November 9 (XINHUA)—Li Niusha, a peasant of the Hani minority nationality, has never had so much money. He earned a sum of 4,000 yuan (more than 1,000 U.S. dollars) by selling 40 tons of sugarcane to a sugar plant recently.

Li lives in a poor mountain village in Yuanjiang County, in southwest China's Yunnan Province, where the transportation is difficult and agricultural development funds are seriously lacking.

Yuanjiang County is home to five nationalities—the Hani, Yi, Bai, Dai and Han nationalities. Some 76.6 percent of the inhabitants belong to minority nationalities.

Due to a shortage of rain, the valleys in the county suffer from parched land and traditionally had to import most of the vegetables and grain needed. However, in the mountains, where most of the Hani and Bai people live, there is plenty of rain all the year round.

Since 1981 the local government has allocated funds to build reservoirs in the mountains and channel water into the dry valleys.

The people of all nationalities here support the government by offering money and labor for the construction work.

In the past few years, 283 irrigation projects have been carried out and five hydropower stations built. Many roads and bridges have also been constructed.

Then the local government encouraged the people in the mountains to go to the valleys to plant sugarcane on 750 ha of wasteland.

Like Li, more than 60,000 Hani and Bai people came down to the valley to relieve the labor shortage there.

They were welcomed by the Dai and Yi people, some of whom transferred their contracted land to the Hani and Bai people and helped them to build houses.

In the past few years, agricultural production has developed rapidly here, and most of the peasants have pulled themselves up from poverty.

More than 400 people in Jiezihe Village used to live on the government's relief grain. But after they came to the valley to plant sugarcane all of them found that they could support themselves, and even make a profit.

The average income per capita in the county amounts to 505 yuan, four times the figure for 1980. On average, everyone here has 222 yuan in savings, nine times the amount in 1980.

Some of them have built new houses, and some have bought TV sets, refrigerators and washing machines.

State To Adjust Rural Enterprises Loan Policy

HK1311020689 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
13 Nov 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Wu Yunhe]

[Text] China is to adjust its loan policy covering the once booming rural enterprises. Only firms whose products aid agriculture can receive the money under the new policy, it was disclosed to CHINA DAILY by the Agricultural Bank of China.

The bank insists that those enterprises which are regarded as inefficient, poorly managed and competing with state firms for raw materials and energy cannot receive loans. The total size of the loan to rural industries will remain the same next year as it is this year.

A bank official told CHINA DAILY that a large number of rural enterprises are expected to be closed down because of tight credit policies.

The tight credit policy started this year and has affected many rural areas.

A source from the Ministry of Agriculture said that 800,000 out of a total of 18.8 million rural enterprises in China have become bankrupt because of the new policy.

The adjustment has also affected some firms which had been earning big profits. They are having to close down because large amounts of their products are being stockpiled in warehouses and they are short of working capital.

The bank official said his bank's loans to rural entrepreneurs decreased by 13.4 billion yuan (\$3.6 billion) during the January-October period compared with the first 10 months of last year.

He added that neither the government nor the bank plans to loosen credit to rural enterprises during the remaining months of this year when Chinese banks are expected to increase their lending to key state enterprises and agricultural produce purchasing companies.

Meanwhile, the official said that lending to profit-earning rural enterprises will be increased by 2 to 5 percent during the November-December period as the bank continues to cancel loans to inefficient firms.

The Changchun municipal government has led the way to assist local banks to make the adjustment.

Using administrative power, the government has helped the local branches of the Agricultural Bank and the rural credit co-operatives to recover a total of 60 million yuan from loss-making rural firms.

The money has been lent to another 2,000 key township enterprises which are encouraged by the government.

The Agricultural Bank branch in Nong'an County, for example, lent 4.5 million yuan recovered from poorly-operated firms to the Yuhun Feeding Factory, a major firm in the area.

The factory was facing bankruptcy early this year. With the new investment, it produced a total of 900,000-yuan worth of products by the end of October.

Seminar Discusses Rural Reform Intensification

OW1211072989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0925 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)—The magazine NONGCUN GONGZUO TONGXUN [6593 2625 1562 0155 6639 6061—Rural Work Newsletters] sponsored a seminar recently when it invited leaders of rural work departments from 21 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, as well as comrades from the relevant central departments, to sum up experiences and draw lessons from the rural reform conducted over the past 10 years, and to study and discuss the new situation and new problems facing rural work at present. Also discussed was the basic attitude which should be embraced as part of the effort to deepen rural reform. The consensus was that there have been considerable

achievements during the 10 years of rural reform, and that the present situation must be stabilized.

At the seminar, the comrades paid particular attention to analyzing rural reform and the current agricultural situation. They said: After the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and especially since the central rural work conference was held last year, all localities have earnestly implemented the principles of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform, and have made achieving a bumper harvest their primary goal. As a result, the rural situation has continued to improve. However, overall, our agriculture is still in a stagnant state, and the situation remains grim. The participants unanimously held that the party principles and policies proved to be effective must be stabilized, and that it is imperative to maintain the continuity of the policies. Without stable policies, there would be no stable agriculture, and deepening reform and developing the rural economy would be out of the question, they added.

The comrades maintained that a good job should be done in the following eight tasks in order to deepen rural reform and develop the rural economy: 1) Serious efforts should be made to implement the principle of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, adjust the relations between industry and agriculture and between cities and the countryside, promote agriculture as a basic productive undertaking, and truly change the state of affairs marked by the excessive growth of industry and stagnation of agriculture. It is necessary to increase input into agriculture and investment in agriculture-oriented industries, and to strengthen the construction of the agricultural infrastructure and the development of big and medium farmland and water conservancy projects. Further efforts should be made to reform the purchase and marketing systems, as well as the price system for agricultural products, with a view to gradually narrowing the price scissors [as received]. In addition, it is necessary to uphold our basic national policies, including family planning and farmland protection, strengthen macroeconomic management in rural areas, put the means of agricultural production under exclusive state control, and improve the external environment of agriculture; 2) the various contracted responsibility systems linking remuneration to output should be further improved. It is necessary to

establish and improve the service systems prior to, during, and after production, and to set up and strengthen regional economic cooperative organizations and specialized economic cooperative organizations; 3) it is necessary to further adjust the production structure and continue to develop diversified undertakings and the secondary and tertiary industries. Every effort should be made to overcome the difficulties caused by shortages of funds, energy, raw, and semifinished materials, and to bring about a steady and sound development of village and town enterprises. Moreover, great efforts should be made to develop agriculture. It is necessary to organize regional agricultural development work in a planned way and exploit new productive forces with a view toward the comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries; 4) financial reform and the reform of the commodity circulation system should be continued. Further efforts should be made to invigorate the rural economy and develop the planned socialist commodity economy; 5) a good job should be done in agricultural education and in the reform of the science and technology work system. Efforts should be made to popularize the practice of overall planning for agriculture, science, technology, and education. The contract work system for agricultural science and technology groups should also be popularized. Advanced achievements in agricultural science and technology should be widely implemented, and a good job should be done in using science and technology to invigorate agriculture; 6) attention should be paid to building a socialist spiritual civilization in the countryside and instilling the socialist ideology in the rural areas. Persistent efforts should be made to educate the peasants in socialism, patriotism, and the principle of hard struggle and self-reliance; 7) rural grass-roots organizations should be developed, and the party's leadership in rural areas should be strengthened; and 8) more attention should be paid to rural legislative work to ensure the smooth development of the rural economy.

The comrades said that because of the variations in conditions from one place to another and the differences in specific tasks, measures, steps, and time required for reform and development in various localities, no uniform method should be adopted for the whole country.

Speeches made at this seminar will be included in a "Special Section on the Rural Reform and Development Seminar" carried in "NONGCUN GONGZUO TONGXUN," Issue No. 2, to be published in the near future.

North Region

Beijing's Chen Urges Residents To Buy Cabbage

OW0811103789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0847 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)—The mayor of Beijing, Chen Xitong, has called on schools, hospitals, army units and other public institutions to buy more Chinese cabbages to avoid possible waste of the vegetable.

Today's BEIJING DAILY says that by November 6 the city had sold 220 million kg of cabbage, but 80 million kg more remained to be sold.

Speaking at a municipal meeting yesterday, Chen Xitong said: "We cannot turn a blind eye to the possible harm to the vegetable growers."

Chinese cabbage is a staple vegetable for Beijing residents in winter, and a favorite foodstuff, especially during the spring festival.

The paper says that over the past two weeks Beijing residents have been buying the cabbage for storage for winter. But demand began to slacken yesterday.

The municipal government has also urged officials and neighborhood committees to mobilize local residents to store more cabbages.

Farmers on the outskirts of the city grew 1,000 hectares more of Chinese cabbage this year than last year, when the vegetable was in short supply.

Hu Qiaomu Speaks at Beijing University Forum

HK0811044289 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 30 Oct 89 p 4

[Report by Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254): "At Symposium on Li Dazhao, Hu Qiaomu Says Beijing University's Glorious Revolutionary Tradition Is Unshakable"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)—At today's symposium on Li Dazhao, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission and deputy director of the Leading Group for Party History of the CPC Central Committee, said that Beijing University has a glorious revolutionary tradition. Anyway, this tradition is unshakable.

The symposium on Li Dazhao was cosponsored by seven units including the Party History Research Center of the CPC Central Committee and Beijing University. It was held in Beijing University.

Hu Qiaomu said that Li Dazhao's name is inseparable from Beijing University. His revolutionary activities were started in Beijing University Library in "Hong Lou." From the very beginning, his Society for Study of Marxist Theories was enthusiastically supported by Cai

Yuanpei, then president of the university. The "Kangmuyi Zhai [0073 1970 5030 7872]," (or the Communist Zhai,) was a place including two rooms specially provided by Cai Yuanpei for the society to carry out its activities. Many young people who became communists later were originally members or correspondence members of the society. Most of the first members of the Communist Group in Beijing were students and teachers of Beijing University.

He continued: Beijing University has not only the good tradition of Cai Yuanpei, the great patriotic democrat and educationist, but also the good tradition of Li Dazhao, the great Marxist and revolutionary, and the good tradition of a main base for studying and propagating Marxism and communism. These good traditions radiated their dazzling brightness during the anti-Japanese and national salvation movement and the struggle against U.S. aggression and Chiang Kai-shek.

Hu Qiaomu emphasized: Since the founding of New China, Beijing University has achieved an unprecedented development. Both its teaching and scientific research in the fields of natural sciences and social sciences have reached a new scale and a new level. Of course, there were also painful setbacks in this development. The glorious revolutionary tradition of Beijing University is unshakable.

He said he was convinced that, in view of their historical position and realistic responsibilities, the teachers and students of Beijing University will surely carry forward and develop the revolutionary tradition founded by Cai Yuanpei and Li Dazhao under the leadership and care of the party and government.

Hebei's Xing Instructs on Letters, Visits

SK1011045889 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 20 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Since the last 2 years, some counties (cities and districts) in our province achieved remarkable results in giving direct replies to people's letters. In order to sum up and popularize this experience and further deepen our province's work of handling people's letters and visits, recently, the provincial bureau in charge of people's letters and visits, conducted investigations in 10 counties, including Sanhe, Yutian, Yongqing, Funing and Anzi Counties, and submitted an investigation report to the provincial party committee. On 15 September, Xing Chongzhi wrote instructions in the investigation report:

The investigation on giving replies to people's letters given by the provincial office in charge of people's letters and visits and on its suggestions of popularizing this experience are very good. Doing a good job in this work is of great significance in deepening our province's work of handling people's letters and visits.

This work is very important. During the past few years, cadres in charge of people's letters and visits did much in

implementing the party's line, principles and policies, carrying out the campaign on improving the economic order and rectifying the economic order, and maintaining social security, and played a good role in this regard. During the time when we halted the student strike and quelled the counterrevolutionary rebellion in particular, the broad masses of cadres in charge of people's letters and visits worked on the forefront, underwent tests, and made due contributions. The quality of the broad masses of cadres in charge of people's letters and visits, particularly their political and ideological quality, is good. The central leading comrades have shown great concern and attention to this work. Recently, Comrades Jiang Zemin, Li Peng and Qiao Shi gave important instructions and pointed out that the work of handling people's letters and visits is an important channel for our party and government to promote democracy, look into the conditions of the people, and establish ties with the masses. They also called for guaranteeing the smooth operation of this channel, conscientiously treating the problems reflected by the people, properly and justly handling each and every letter and properly solving problems reflected by the masses so as not to disappoint the people. In order to successfully implement the important instructions given by the central leading comrades, the party committees and governments at all levels should realistically strengthen leadership over this work and solve the difficult and complicated problems in the people's letters and visits, particularly the visits made by the collectives or old problems. It is necessary to realistically help the departments in charge of people's letters and visits solve difficulties and problems in their work and enable them to display a greater role in strengthening the building of socialist democracy and the legal system, and establishing close ties among the party, the government, and the people.

In this connection, on the one hand, we should exert strenuous efforts to grasp the ideological development of the ranks of cadres in charge of people's letters and visits. This is the condition of primary importance in "justly handling things." At present, special efforts should be made to organize cadres to study the documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee and the important speeches given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. We should firmly foster the ideology of "wholeheartedly serving the people" among the broad masses of cadres in charge of handling people's letters and visits. On the other hand, we should pay attention to work methods. The work methods have a vital bearing on whether we can "properly handle each and every letter." You may popularize throughout the province the methods mentioned in the investigation report. In the future, you should pay attention to unceasingly exploring new ways in the course of practice, study new methods, perfect the internal mechanism and make this work more scientific and standardized in an effort to raise the quality and efficiency of handling people's letters and visits.

The provincial party committee realized that cadres in charge of this work are hard workers and that they scored achievements in their work during the past few years. In the future, we hope that comrades will double their efforts, conscientiously handle each and every letter and visit, and make greater contributions to promoting administrative honesty, improving the economic order, rectifying the economic order, and maintaining social security in the province.

Hebei's Xing Inspects Pharmaceutical Factory

*SK1011055989 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 21 Oct 89 p 1*

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 October, while inspecting the Shijiazhuang No. 2 Pharmaceutical Factory, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed that the director of this factory and secretary of the factory's party committee should make concerted and coordinated efforts to fulfill the common goal of running this socialist enterprise well and should regard the improvement of the quality of cadres, workers, and staff members as the central task of the factory's ideological and political work.

In 1987, in a written instruction on a document, Xing Chongzhi consented to the selection of Shijiazhuang No. 2 Pharmaceutical Factory as an experimental unit for strengthening and improving party leadership. During the past few years, the party committee, administrative unit, trade union, and the organization of the Communist Youth League [CYL] of this factory attended to their respective work with one heart and one mind. Last year, the per-capita labor efficiency of this factory reached 73,000 yuan, and the per-capita delivery of profits and tax reached 10,900 yuan, both being on the advanced level of the country, or ranking first and second among the province's enterprises of the same trade. Meanwhile, this factory was upgraded as a second-grade enterprise of the state, and was commended as a provincial enterprise outstanding in ideological and political work.

After hearing a report, Xing Chongzhi had a lively discussion with the cadres of this factory on some questions with which most workers and staff members were concerned about.

The secretary of this factory's party committee said: Our factory director is in the central position, and is able to achieve "three consciousness," namely, being conscious in subjecting himself to the supervision by the party committee, being conscious in giving play to the role of the trade union, and being conscious in depending on the vast number of workers to run the factory. Therefore, he has set a good example for others. A deputy director of this factory said: The party committee of our factory has positively exploited its role in giving guarantee to and exercising supervision over the factory, and has creatively found out the "10 channels" to exploit its role as the political core of the factory, thus being affirmed by the ideological and political work research society under the State Pharmaceutical Administration. The director

of the trade union of this factory said: Our factory director has let workers be the masters of the factory, thus enabling workers to play their role as masters of the factory. The secretary of the CYL organization of this factory said: Our factory director and party committee secretary have paid high attention to exploiting the role of youths....

Xing Chongzhi happily pointed out: In my opinion, the major reason for your good performance lie in the concerted efforts, successful division of work, good coordination, and workers harmony among your party committee, administrative unit, trade union, and CYL organization. He praised the factory for its rapid progress in building material civilization and its good performance in building spiritual civilization. He also praised the factory for its good performance in straightening out its workstyle and atmosphere, in maintaining stability and unity, and in upholding the essential way to make the country strong. He said: An important reason why some enterprises have failed in running themselves lies in the disharmony among the personnel. For instance, some factory directors and party committee secretaries have argued over which position is greater, the central position of factory director or the key position of party committee secretary, and which of them should have the final say. In other words, these factory directors and party committee secretaries have failed to work together with one heart. The factory director responsibility system should be carried out continuously and improved constantly. Viewing the major climate, we can see that Comrade Zhao Ziyang's neglect in party leadership over the past few years has weakened party organizations and the ideological and political work to varying degrees. Therefore, after the 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, the new body of the party Central Committee has again defined the key position of party organizations in enterprises. It is extremely necessary. We have to clearly understand that the implementation of the factory director responsibility system and the definition of the key position of party organizations in enterprises are in the long run aimed at achieving success in running enterprises, in upholding the socialist orientation, in implementing the party's principles and policies, in mobilizing the enthusiasm of the vast number of workers and staff members, in giving play to the exemplary and vanguard role of party and CYL members, and in giving play to the role of workers as the master of enterprises. Factory directors and party committee secretaries should make concerted efforts to attain this common goal. Only with the "three-and-one combination" of the central position of factory directors, the key position of party committees, and the position of workers as masters of enterprises will it be possible to run enterprises well.

Xing Chongzhi said: After implementing the factory director responsibility system, some enterprises have performed well, while others have not. This shows that we need not only good policies and good systems, but also good quality of cadres, workers, and staff members.

Enterprises should regard the improvement of the quality of cadres, workers, and staff members as the central task of their ideological and political work. Power is entrusted by the people, and thus should be used to serve the people. Some persons with poor political quality are liable to be involved in graft, bribe-taking, and abuse of power for personal gain once they are in power. This is the reason why we say that without strict supervision, power will degenerate. Xing Chongzhi also affirmed the "10 channels" to exploit the role of party committee as the political core of the factory, explored by this factory's party committee through practice, such as the "system of participation," the "system of making report," the "system of appraisal," the "restriction mechanism," and the "system of innerparty activity meeting." He added: On the one hand, we should use the communist idea, socialist idea, and collectivist idea to educate cadres, workers, and staff members and to foster persons of new type who have lofty ideals, moral integrity, cultural accomplishments, and the sense of discipline. On the other hand, we should establish corresponding systems to improve the cultural and technical quality of workers.

Hebei Leaders Attend Overseas Chinese Congress
SK0911000889 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 19 Oct 89 p 1

[Excerpts] The fourth Hebei provincial congress of returned Overseas Chinese and the family members of Overseas Chinese opened in the city of Shijiazhuang on the morning of 18 October.

There are 199 delegates attending the congress. Major items on the congress' agenda include the discussion of the work report given by the third committee of the provincial Returned Overseas Chinese Federation, the election of the fourth committee of the provincial federation, and the approval of matters concerned.

Attending the congress were leading comrades from the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, and the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee, including Xing Chongzhi, Li Wenshan, Lu Chuanzan, Guo Zhi, Ye Liansong, Liu Ying, Wang Shusen, and Yu Jianzhong. Attending the congress to extend congratulations on the occasion were Peng Guanghan, adviser to the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and responsible comrades from the provincial level departments concerned and mass organizations.

During the congress, Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government. [passage omitted]

During the congress, Tong Yinkang, chairman of the provincial Returned Overseas Chinese Federation, delivered a work report entitled "Advance with Giant Strides While Conducting Reforms".

Tianjin's Tan Attends Leading Cadres Meeting
SK0811004489 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Oct 89 p 1

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee held a meeting of party-member leading cadres throughout the municipality at the Tianjin Auditorium to relay the important speech given by Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, gave important views on the current and future work. The meeting called on the Communist Party members and the people throughout the municipality to work with united effort under the leadership of the party Central Committee, advance in a pioneering spirit, and manage Tianjin's affairs well.

Zhang Lichang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the meeting and gave a report on the Comrade Li Ruihuan's inspection tour to Tianjin.

Liu Jinfeng, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, relayed the major points of Comrade Li Ruihuan's speech given at the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the municipal party committee held on 4 October, at which he handed over his work to the new leading bodies. [passage omitted]

Tan Shaowen gave a speech on behalf of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee. He said: Comrade Li Ruihuan's speech given at the enlarged Standing Committee of the municipal party committee analyzed the current situation and tasks facing us in line with the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee, summed up Tianjin's basic experiences over the past few years, and put forward important opinions about future work. Conscientiously studying and implementing the guidelines of this speech is of great guiding significance in unifying the ideology of cadres at all levels and the broad masses of people, smoothly handing over the responsibility of leadership of the municipal party committee and the municipal government to the new leading bodies, making continued efforts to stabilize Tianjin's situation, and promoting all undertakings to advance steadily.

Tan Shaowen said: Comrade Li Ruihuan worked in Tianjin for more than 8 years. During this period, Tianjin scored tremendous achievements in construction and reform and witnessed profound changes on all fronts. Politically, Comrade Li Ruihuan resolutely maintained unity with the party Central Committee, persisted in proceeding from reality in doing all things, and conscientiously implemented the party's line, principles, and policies as defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. As a principal responsible person of our municipal party and government organs, he played a decisive role in implementing the correct policies of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, and maintaining and strengthening unity in high-ranking leaders and in all

aspects. He threw his energy into Tianjin's undertakings and urban modernization construction and made great contributions. He created and formed a whole package of thoughts, experiences, and workstyles for working together with the broad masses of cadres and the masses of people throughout the municipality. This spiritual wealth also deeply influenced the leading cadres at all levels in Tianjin and will surely play a role in Tianjin's long-term work. We feel deeply the heavy responsibilities of taking over the work of such a leader. [passage omitted]

More than 600 persons attended the meeting, including members of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee, party-member vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, vice mayors and advisers of the municipal government, party-member vice chairmen of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], members of the municipal Advisory Commission, members of the Standing Committee of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, principal responsible comrades of various municipal departments, committees, and offices, and all mass organizations, and principal party and government responsible comrades of various districts, counties, and bureaus.

Tianjin's Tan Meets National CPPCC Members
SK0811045989 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
18 Oct 89 p 1

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 17 October at the Tianjin Guesthouse, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee; Zhang Lichang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and executive vice mayor of the municipality; and some other leading comrades held talks with the members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] who came to Tianjin for inspection; and earnestly listened to the opinions and proposals raised by these members with regard to the work of Tianjin.

The inspection team of the National CPPCC Committee arrived in Tianjin on 9 October. During its sojourn in Tianjin, members of this team listened to the reports on Tianjin's situation concerning economic structural reform, industrial production, urban construction, educational work, ideological and political work, and the "work method of management in groups;" inspected the Tianjin Economic and Technological Development Zone, the Tianjin Harbor, the Dagang Oilfield, the Tianjin Refrigerator Industrial Company, the Tianjin Minicar Plant, the Tianjin Sewage Treatment Plant, the Daqiu Zhuang Agriculture-Industry-Commerce Integrated Company, the Tianjin Railway Station, the Nanshi food street and the Nanshi culture street; and had a look around the outer ring road and the municipality.

During the talks, Zhang Ximing, Luo Peilin, Zhang Jigao, Zi Huayun, Shao Zhiyan, Yang Zhengmin, and

Xu Yixian, members of the National CPPCC Committee, talked freely about their feelings on the inspection of Tianjin. They said that the rapid progress in Tianjin's urban construction, the obvious progress in industrial production, the stability in market prices, the good social order, and the people's happiness all left a deep impression on them. [passage omitted] In their speeches, these members offered many good opinions and proposals for the work of Tianjin, and set forth some questions in need of study. They suggested that Tianjin further carry out the readjustment of production and product setup, give positive guidance to town and township enterprises, develop the export-oriented economy and high-scientific and high-technical products in the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, strengthen the education for workers and staff members in a bid to improve their quality, and continuously improve the quality of products and service. In addition, these members expressed hope that Tianjin would earnestly summarize experiences, and carry forward those good work methods proven successful by practice, with a view to consolidating and further developing the stability and unity of Tianjin.

On behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, thanked these members for their inspection tour of Tianjin and their good opinions and proposals. He said: We are greatly inspired by the many good opinions and proposals as well as the speeches offered by these CPPCC members during their inspection tour of Tianjin after going deep into the grassroots areas and meeting with the masses. These members' full affirmation of Tianjin's work has given us encouragement and inspiration. It should be said that the achievements scored in Tianjin's work are the result of the concerted efforts of the people throughout the municipality under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the guidance of the principle of reform and opening up. Meanwhile, these achievements are inseparable from the support of various fraternal provinces and municipalities. The opinions and proposals raised by these members represent their concern and support to Tianjin's work, and also show that shortcomings remain in Tianjin's work. He expressed that Tianjin would conscientiously study these members' opinions and proposals while studying and implementing Jiang Zemin's important National Day speech, and would strive to further improve the work in order to achieve even greater success in handling affairs.

Zhang Lichang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and executive vice mayor of the municipality, presided over the talks, and exchanged opinions with these members on the questions concerning Tianjin's reserve strength for further industrial development, concerning invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises, and concerning giving guidance to town and township enterprises.

Present at the talks were Yang Jingheng, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee; Xiao Yuan and He Guomo, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee; Guo Jinhou, secretary general of the municipal CPPCC Committee; Liu Zengti, director of the United Front Work Department of the municipal party committee; and responsible persons of the departments concerned.

Tianjin's Tan Addresses Cadres 12 Oct

SK0811012089 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Oct 89 pp 1-2

[“Excerpts” of the speech made by Tan Shaowen, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee, at the municipal meeting of party-member leading cadres on 12 October]

[Text] Fellow comrades:

Just now, Comrade Zhang Lichang made a report on the major activities conducted by Comrade Li Ruihuan during his sojourn in Tianjin; and Comrade Liu Jinfeng relayed the focal points of Comrade Li Ruihuan's speech made on 4 October at the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee. In addition, veteran Comrades Wu Zhen, Yan Dakai, Zhang Zaiwang, Yang Huijie, and Liu Gang have delivered earnest speeches and offered ardent expectations, which have greatly spurred us on and strengthened our determination and confidence in doing our work well. Comrade Li Ruihuan's speech made before his departure from Tianjin is an important assignment of his leading work to the successors. This speech provides an analysis of the current situation and tasks Tianjin faces now, a summary of Tianjin's basic experience gained over the past few years, and important proposals for future work in line with the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Conscientiously studying and implementing the guidelines of this speech is of great guiding significance in unifying the ideas of leading cadres at all levels and the vast number of the masses, in smoothly handing over the leading work of the municipal party committee and the municipal government to successors, in continuously stabilizing the overall situation of Tianjin, and in promoting the steady progress of all undertakings.

Comrade Li Ruihuan has worked for Tianjin for more than 8 years. During this period, tremendous achievements have been made in Tianjin's construction and reform, and profound changes have taken place in the work on all fronts. Comrade Ruihuan has firmly maintained political unanimity with the party Central Committee, has done everything persistently, proceeding from reality, and has earnestly implemented the line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. As a principal leader of Tianjin's party and government organs, he has played a decisive role in making correct policy decisions for the municipal party committee and

the municipal government and in safeguarding and strengthening unity among high-ranking leaders and among various fields. He has thrown his energy into and made great contributions to various undertakings and to the urban modernization of the municipality. Together with the vast number of cadres and the masses, he has created and formed a whole set of thoughts, experiences, and styles of work; and this spiritual wealth has profoundly affected leading cadres at all levels and will certainly affect the long-term work of Tianjin. Taking over the job of such a leader, we deeply feel that we bear a grave responsibility.

The readjusted leading bodies of the municipal party committee and the municipal government are faced with many difficulties on their road to advancement. We will by all means adhere to communism's firm principle of party spirit, bravely shoulder heavy burdens for guiding the work of the whole municipality with a strong sense of mission and a sense of responsibility, unite and lead all the people of the municipality to withstand all trials in the struggle against difficulties, and depend on the forces of all the people in the municipality to surmount all difficulties and to continuously push forward our undertakings. Our confidence is based on the analysis of several favorable conditions. The first favorable condition is: We have a firm leadership of the party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core, the major domestic climate is taking a turn for the better, and the entire situation of the country is developing towards the orientation of further stability. The second favorable condition is: We have a fine work foundation. In particular, the basic trains of thought formed over the past few years are the factor playing a due role in overcoming difficulties at present and in facilitating development in the future. The third favorable condition is: We have a contingent of cadres who have a strong sense of organization and discipline and have a good mental state. In particular, leading cadres at or above the district, county, and bureau levels are able to understand the overall situation and give consideration to the overall interest at key moments. The fourth favorable condition is: We have 8 million people who respect, love, and improve themselves and have self-confidence. As the support of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, these people constitute the basic guarantee for surmounting difficulties and winning a victory. The fifth favorable condition is: We have a number of veteran comrades who are of noble character and high prestige and who have a wealth of experience. With the concern, support, and help of these veteran comrades, many difficulties will be solved easily. The sixth favorable condition is: We have a fine relationship between the army and the government and between the army and the people. The PLA [People's Liberation Army] units stationed in Tianjin, the armed police force, and the public security cadres and policemen in the municipality constitute a key force in stabilizing the situation of Tianjin; on them we can completely rely. Therefore, we have confidence in carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future.

All concepts of stagnation and doing nothing are not to be tolerated. Now, on behalf of the readjusted leading bodies, I would like to talk about some opinions concerning the principles of Tianjin's work at present and in the future.

First, we should firmly maintain unity with the party Central Committee and adhere to the basic line consisting of "one focus and two basic points."

As the municipal party committee occupies a central position in the entire municipality, it is all the more important for it to firmly maintain unity with the party Central Committee and proceed from the reality of Tianjin in implementing the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee. When encountering major issues of principle that involve the entire situation, it should take a clear-cut stand and should never waver or be vague. The most basic issue we often encounter at present and will encounter for a fairly long period to come is how to consistently adhere to the "one focus and two basic points" when formulating guiding ideology and carrying out practical work.

We should firmly foster the idea of taking economic construction as the focus, and concentrate our energy on economic work. The current economic situation of our municipality is generally in good shape, certain results have been achieved in the endeavor of improvement and rectification, and a good trend in economic development is maintained. However, some deeply hidden problems in the economic activities of the state have yet to be solved, and latent contradictions are being exposed continuously. This has become a conspicuous difficulty that urgently needs to be resolved. Party committees and governments at various levels should treat current economic problems from a political point of view and, by taking the overall situation into account, mobilize and organize the people throughout the municipality to overcome difficulties during the endeavor of improvement and rectification. Party committees and governments should also strive to achieve stable development in the national economy. We should arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and workers to strengthen enterprise management, increase production and income through scientific and technological progress, and reduce the losses caused by objective difficulties to the minimum. We should do a better job in price control to ensure that this year's price increase is lower than last year's. We should exert more effort to adjust the industrial composition and product mix, combine economic restructuring with economic development, and actively pay attention to resolving some deeply hidden contradictions in the economy on the one hand, and to maintaining an appropriate growth rate on the other hand. We should particularly exert great effort to improve economic results and increase revenues. The fourth quarter of this year is a crucial period in which we should launch an in-depth campaign for increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenues and reducing expenditures to ensure that the various economic plans for this

year are fulfilled. Meanwhile, we should arrange next year's plans at an early date and make necessary preparations in various fields.

Adherence to the four cardinal principles and persistence in reform and opening up are the two basic points that cannot be separated from each other. In view of past experiences and lessons, we must carry the current struggle against bourgeois liberalization through to the end. We must eliminate the influence of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization on the political and ideological fields. We should follow the central guidelines and the arrangements of the municipal party committee to conscientiously and successfully carry out investigative work. On the one hand, we should be resolute and thorough in carrying out this work, pay attention to focal points and eliminate hidden danger, and, on the other hand, strictly implement party policies and unite with the overwhelming majority. We should carry out the anti-pornography work more successfully, strive to make literature and art flourish, and occupy positions in the ideological field with socialist ideas. We should concentrate our attention on party building, be determined to properly solve pressing problems in current party work, further strengthen and improve ideological and political work, and give better play to the central and leading role of party organizations at various levels. Party and government organs at various levels should further strengthen efforts to maintain honest performance of official duties, continue to successfully implement the eight regulations of the municipal party committee and government, and wage resolute struggles against all corrupt phenomena. After the turmoil was checked and counterrevolutionary rebellion suppressed, the party Central Committee time and again stressed that implementation of the general principle of reform and opening up will not change. The various measures for reform and opening up under implementation should be continued as long as they have been chosen by party and government after discussions, rules and regulations on them have been formulated by the government, and laws on them have been formulated by the people's congress. The methods and measures on which decisions have not been made for comprehensive application, but which have been tried out in certain areas, should be experimented with and summarized continuously in a well-guided and step-by-step manner. Meanwhile, we should make continuous efforts to conduct investigations and studies of the new tasks arising in reform and opening up, and should put forward opinions and feasible plans to tackle them.

Second, we should conscientiously study Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech given on National Day and begin to make arrangements for leading cadres to study Marxist philosophy.

The important speech given by Comrade Jiang Zemin on National Day on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council was a programmatic document guiding the current work of the whole party and country. It is necessary to conscientiously study this speech and to

consider this a major task. We should study it thoroughly and not stop after gaining only a little knowledge of it. In the course of study, we must adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice and purposefully solve some problems concerning ideological understanding in line with the reality of reform and construction, the reality of our own localities, departments, and units, and the reality of our ideology and work. All comrades, particularly the leading cadres at all levels, should strive to thoroughly straighten out theories and ideologically distinguish between right and wrong on the basis of deeply understanding the essence of the guidelines and on the basis of their own thinking in an effort to attain the purpose of unifying thinking and actions. Since the fourth plenary session, the central leading comrades have stressed on several occasions that the whole party should conscientiously study basic Marxist theory. This has an important practical significance as well as a profound historical significance in strengthening the party's ideological and theoretical levels and winning victory in the socialist modernization drive. We should conscientiously study the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, including the study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's works and speeches which constituted an important part of Mao Zedong Thought, and the party's line, principles, and policies. In the study of basic theories, the important point at present is to study Marxist philosophy. The Standing Committee of the municipal party committee should begin the study first. Party committees at all levels should include the study of philosophy in their agenda, make proper arrangements, adopt measures and study it in a down-to-earth manner. Through untiring study, the party committees at all levels will have a good knowledge of the scientific world outlook and methods and will intensify their sense of principles and systems, foresight, and creativity in doing their work.

Third, we should adhere to the basic thought in work and serve the people wholeheartedly.

In recent years, under the management of Comrade Ruihuan, the municipal party committee and the municipal government exerted efforts to combine the central guidelines with Tianjin's reality, relied on the masses of people, and created and summed up a package of experiences in the course of practice. For example, they persisted in achieving common development with coordinated efforts; upheld the principle of taking stable, step-by-step, and reliable measures while doing their work; persisted in opening to the outside world in a planned manner; persisted in invigorating the economy while setting some restrictions; persisted in considering enterprise reform as the focus of our work; closely combined reform with the campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenues, and reduce expenditures, and paid great attention to urban construction; persisted in uniting with the two basic points; and fully displayed the political advantages of these actions. All these require the efforts of the leading bodies of our municipal party committee and government to inherit

and promote them. The practice of "doing all things in favor of the people and relying on the people while doing every thing," is the basic thought in our work. In our future work, no matter what situations and difficulties we may come across, we should always consider wholeheartedly serving the people as the starting point and the ending point of all our work; we should do good and solid things for the people with utmost and unremitting efforts. We should stabilize commodity prices, build houses and roads, maintain good hygienic conditions, beautify the environment, rapidly carry out unfinished projects, and guarantee the supply of water, coal, electricity, and gas. The basic thought of "doing all things in favor of the people and relying on the masses while doing every thing," was formed in the practice of our work. Along with the unceasing development of our practical work and the endless changing of situations, the broad masses of cadres and the masses will inevitably continue to create many new experiences and will make this thought become more substantial and perfect. In the course of specifically applying this basic thought, we must have a voluntary attitude and an insight in development, consider this basic thought as a heritage, and add new substance to it.

Fourth, we should coordinate the relations with all spheres and arouse their enthusiasm.

Our municipality's achievements are the fruits of the people's wisdom and labor. The key to consolidating the existing achievements and developing Tianjin's gratifying situation is to truly believe in and rely on the masses and to enjoy the people's trust and support. Workers, peasants, and intellectuals are the basic force in developing the municipality's socialist modernization. We should wholeheartedly rely on the working class, further consolidate the alliance of workers and peasants, bring the intellectuals' functions into full play, develop a patriotic and united work front, and strengthen the unity between the people of various nationalities. We should attach primary importance to rationalizing the people's feelings and balancing the relationship of the people so as to further make the relations between various classes and between different trades more harmonious. We should mobilize, to the maximum, the people's enthusiasm and reasonably bring their roles into full play. We should continue to maintain the vivid situation in which the people of the municipality are even-tempered and good-humored and unite with each other to keep forging ahead. We must realistically strengthen the party's centralized and unified leadership; coordinate the relations between the people's congress, the government, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee, and the judicial department; and help democratic parties coordinate their relations with the mass organizations, the army units stationed in Tianjin, and all departments. We should sum up our practical experiences; continue to perfect the people's congress system, the system of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC, and the CPPCC system; expand the channels for holding dialogues with

the masses; upgrade the citizens' awareness of participating in political affairs; and ensure that the people's will and interests will be realistically embodied in the state and social activities. It is necessary to institutionalize the effective practices of holding heart-to-heart talks, providing services, and giving on-the-spot guidance. Party organizations and party-member cadres of all departments and units must persist in the principle of party spirit and reaffirm the discipline of the party—the individuals submit to organizations, the minority submits to the majority, lower levels submit to higher levels, and the whole party submits to the party Central Committee. Here, I must stress an issue of extreme importance. That is, we should continue to conscientiously implement the party's cadre line and the party's policies toward cadres. Over the past few years, our municipality smoothly readjusted their leading bodies on several occasions and steadily replaced old cadres. Generally speaking, the work of cadres is good. We should firmly rely on leading bodies at various levels to do their jobs well, realistically strengthen the construction of leading bodies at various levels, and relatively maintain their stability. According to different conditions, we should resolutely handle and readjust the cadres who made serious mistakes during the turmoil, the cadres with corrosive and degenerated ideas, the cadres seriously in violation of party and administrative discipline, and the cadres who are incompetent for their jobs. We must persist in the principle that the Chinese people come from all corners of the land, but we must not form a small coterie. We should appoint people on their merit and oppose the practice of appointing people by favoritism. We should be above-board and straightforward but must not indulge in petty and mean actions. If we do a good job in this regard, the ranks of party cadres will become stronger and more vigorous, and there will be a reliable guarantee for coordinating the work in all fields.

Fifth, we should really improve the style of leadership and work efficiency.

Over the past few years, we have formed many good styles of work which are compatible with the ideological direction of our basic work. These styles include, for instance, stopping empty talk and doing more actual work, paying attention to thinking and summarizing, being honest in managing administrative work and working arduously, being resolute in making policy decisions and carrying them out vigorously and speedily, and paying attention to focal points, special features, specific work, and comprehensive work. Just with these good styles of work, the municipal party committee, the municipal government, and all levels of party and government organs have maintained the efficiency of their work. We should continue to keep up these fine styles of work and strive to carry them forward. In improving the style of leadership, the municipal party committee and the municipal government should pay attention to three tasks: 1) They should strengthen investigation and study in order to understand the real political, economic, and

social situation. A problem they face now is that many cadres are tied up by too many affairs and thus are often bogged down in excess documents and meetings. To solve this problem, we should be determined, beginning with the municipal party committee and the municipal government, to curtail those unnecessary meetings and exercise strict control over ribbon-cutting and other ceremonies in the course of maintaining administrative honesty in order to spend still more energies and time on going to grassroots areas to conduct investigation and study. 2) They should place the focus of the work on the grassroots areas, and sincerely and earnestly solve problems for grassroots areas. Leading comrades of the municipal party committee, the municipal government, and various departments, commissions, and offices should all have contacts with certain grassroots areas and should frequently go to these areas to propagate party policies, learn about and inspect the implementation of the party's policy decisions, and help these areas solve problems. We should pay special attention to understanding the voice and opinions of the masses and base our policy decisions on the foundation of an even more extensive mass line. 3) They should establish a strict responsibility system. All municipal-level leading organs should strengthen management, strictly enforce discipline, and strictly define duties so that all party and state functionaries will perform their duties well, have a free hand in work, and try to improve work efficiency.

Sixth, we should adhere to the principle of democratic centralism and strengthen unity outside and inside the party.

Democratic centralism is the basic organizational principle of our party, and the combination of collective leadership with the division of labor and individual responsibility is an important method of leadership. From now on, we should by all means strengthen the building of democratic centralism and continue to uphold centralism based on democracy under the centralized guidance. Tianjin has a good tradition, which is listening to the opinions from various fields before making policy decisions and pooling the wisdom and strength of the masses to fight a "group battle." To achieve success in future work, we should all the more pay attention to exploiting the role of collectives and depend on personnel of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and on the masses to do all work. I hope that veteran leaders and comrades at all levels will offer as much advice as possible, think of as many more methods as possible, and exercise supervision over our work. We should overcome difficulties, guide the people throughout the municipality to successfully accomplish all tasks, and continuously preserve and develop our hard-won excellent situation. The most important task is to strengthen unity. We should hold high the banner of unity, continue to strengthen unity among party organizations and among all levels of leading bodies, between new and old cadres, cadres and the masses, the army and the government, the army and the people, various democratic parties and people's

groups, and among the people of all nationalities in all circles. We should cherish unity just like we cherish our eyes. All comrades should pay more attention to friendship, mutual understanding, and support. All comrades should work in unison and serve as models in strengthening unity.

Looking forward to the future, we can feel that our burden is heavy and our road is long. Although we will be confronted with difficulties of one kind or another, we firmly believe that the entire party and the whole people in the municipality will certainly achieve success in the work through unity and struggle under the leadership of the party Central Committee.

Tianjin's Tan Meets Noted Mathematician

SK09110141-9 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
19 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] On the evening of 18 October at the Yingbin Hall, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, met with Professor Chen Shengshen, director of the Mathematics Institute of the Nankai University and a noted mathematician, and his wife. The host and the guests cordially talked with one another.

Tan Shaowen said: The report made by Mr Chen today for students is very good, and I would like to thank him for his endeavor to train talents. Chen Shengshen said: China is full of promise in the development of mathematics. I will try my best to promote the growth of Chinese mathematical talents and score achievements in research.

Mr Yang Zhongdao, director of the mathematics department of Pennsylvania University, participated in the reception. Also participating were Yang Hui, vice chairman of the municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Wen Xifan, secretary of the party committee of the Nankai University; and Mu Guoguang, president of the Nankai University.

Tianjin's Tan Visits Refrigerator Company

SK0811233589 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
20 Oct 89 p 1

[Excerpts] Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, went to the Tianjin refrigerator industrial company on the morning of 19 October to hear the opinions and suggestions offered by its cadres and workers on improving the work styles of leading organs. He pointed out: Leadership means service. In the current situation, efforts should be made to consider improvement of the work styles of leading organs a major task, and carry it out until achievements are scored.

Tan Shaowen visited the grassroots in simple cars and with only 3 or 4 people accompanying him. They observed the entire process of production of the company, and cordially talked with workers beside production lines to familiarize themselves with the actual

productive situation. Tan Shaowen expressed satisfaction with this company for its efforts to work out ways to overcome difficulties, stabilize the feelings of its staff members and workers, and maintain normal production and administration.

After that, Tan Shaowen held a discussion with cadres, staff members, and workers on the improvement of work styles of leading organs. He said: Improvement of the work styles of leading organs is an issue requiring urgent resolution. First, as far as the adjusted leading body of the municipal party committee is concerned, in order to adhere to the basic work idea of "doing everything for the people and by relying on the people," it should exert ceaseless efforts to understand the voice and demand of the masses. The new leading body should implement more successfully the system of combining collective leadership with division of labor with individual responsibility designated, and every Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee should also acquire a thorough understanding of the work assigned him. Second, judging from the current situation and tasks, in order to fulfill the various tasks set forth at the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee, the work remains very heavy and arduous. Many new situations and new problems in both ideological and political fields and economic work require us to calm down and, based on thorough investigations, put forward methods to tackle them. Third, judging from the actual conditions of municipal-level organs, the phenomenon of "mountains of documents and meetings" remains serious, and bureaucracy and formalism exist at varying degrees. If a leading person spends most of his time and energy sitting at the rostrum, attending meetings at invitations, cutting ribbons and other such activities, it will be very difficult for him to thoroughly master documents, study theory, think over questions and make decisions correctly. Tan Shaowen said: We have spent plenty of time and issued many documents to stress the improvement of work styles of leading organs, but the results remain few and cannot last long. The purpose of our coming here today is to ask the grassroots comrades to offer opinions and help us improve the work styles of leading organs in a realistic manner.

Cadres, staff members and workers present at the discussion spoke candidly on their views and demands on improvement of the work styles of leading organs. [passage omitted]

Tan Shaowen earnestly listened to the speeches of the cadres and workers, and made notes of their opinions and suggestions. He concluded: You have offered many very good opinions, and we will consider them earnestly. The municipal party committee prepares to work out some regulations to further simplify meetings, control attendance of meetings at invitations, overcome formalism in holding meetings, and improve the propaganda and reports on meetings. This requires leading persons at various levels to achieve unity in their

thinking, earnestly practice what they advocate, and exert concerted efforts. This also requires supervision by the masses.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Panels Consider Plenum, Corruption

Sun Attends Seminar

SK1111023889 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Excerpts] The last seminar with the participation of cadres at or above the department-bureau level in the provincial level organs on studying the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee opened in the Beifang Building of Harbin City on the morning of 1 November.

During the seminar, the participating comrades held special discussions on the issue of enhancing the building of the spiritual civilization and the ideological and political work. [passage omitted]

During the seminar, Qi Guiyuan, member of the provincial party standing committee and director of the Propaganda Department, voiced major opinions on enhancing or improving the work in the ideological field, in which he stated: Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought has occupied a guiding position in the socialist ideology as a whole. Therefore, strenuous efforts should be made to enhance or improve the work in the ideological field. First of all, we should realistically bring into play the guiding role of Marxism. Affected by the macroclimate of ignoring the Marxist theory, problems of neglecting the education on Marxist theory have cropped up in the past few years. There are several reasons why such a phenomenon has occurred. One of the important reasons is that many persons have fixed their eyes only on economic results and production indices under the new situation and paid little attention to politics. In enhancing the sharpness in approaching political affairs, first of all we must do a good job in studying the Marxist philosophy. Only by so doing can we fundamentally unify the people's understanding and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. In addition to studying the Marxist philosophy, we should also pay attention to or study the major contemporary issues in the fields of politics, economics, and social affairs. Efforts should be made to enhance the study of China's conditions, the issue of integrating the upholding of the planned economy with the work of regulating markets, issues concerning democracy, freedom, and human rights, the issue of how to have China realize cultural modernization and successfully deal with the relationship between the Chinese history and culture, as well as the imported foreign cultures, and major problems encountered by our province in conducting reform and development. A good job should be done in studying theories.

Since the beginning of September, the provincial authorities have sponsored five such seminars. Voicing key opinions at these seminars, were principal leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government, including Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Zhou Wenhua, Wang Haiyan, and Qu Guiyuan. There were 34 leading personnel from departments and bureaus, who also voiced their opinions at these seminars.

Through discussions at these seminars, the participating comrades have deepened and unified their understanding of the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the speech of Comrade Jiang Zemin. They have also put forward many suggestions and feasible measures of how to implement the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee in the province.

In concluding the last seminar, Comrade Qi Guiyuan made a summary speech in which he stated: Although our study has come to an end, we should continuously deepen our study of the documents adopted at the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and particularly of the spirit of Jiang Zemin's speech. The 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee will open soon. We must earnestly study and deeply master the documents that will be adopted at the upcoming plenary session. From 1990 on, our province, in line with the central authorities' demands, plans to launch an overall campaign of having cadres throughout the province study the Marxist philosophy. All localities and units should attach importance on the campaign and do a good job in making preparations for it.

Discipline Inspection

SK1311094889 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] The provincial discipline inspection commission held a Standing Committee meeting on 10 November to earnestly study the communique of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and, based on the guidelines of the communique, set forth specific demands on the province's endeavors to maintain honest performance of duty, improve party style, and further punish corruption.

During the study and discussion, Standing Committee members of the provincial discipline inspection commission held: The important decisions made at the fifth plenary session express the desire of the entire party, the entire army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country. Based on the guidelines of strengthening efforts to maintain honest performance of duty and improve party style given at the fifth plenary session, the Standing Committee of the provincial discipline inspection commission set forth specific demands on the province's endeavors to maintain honest performance of duty and to further punish corruption. Following the unified arrangements of the party Central

Committee and the provincial party committee, discipline inspection organs at various levels should conscientiously organize discipline inspection cadres to study the documents of the fifth plenary session, profoundly understand its guidelines, and unify their thinking in line with the efforts to unwaveringly implement the policy of further carrying out improvement and rectification and deepening reform. Party organizations at various levels and party members should enhance their sense of respect for organization and discipline and resolutely oppose decentralism. The problems with which the masses have great dissatisfaction should be solved in a realistic manner, and corruption should be resolutely punished. The party's political discipline should be strictly enforced to ensure that the entire party maintains a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee in politics and action. The policy of running the party strictly should be resolutely implemented, and discipline breaches investigated and handled in a serious manner.

Standing Committee

SK1311102089 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Excerpts] On the morning of 10 November, the provincial party committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to study and discuss the communique of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the important speeches of Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng.

The participants pledged in succession to wholeheartedly support the important decisions formulated at the plenary session and to guide the people of various nationalities throughout the province to make unremitting efforts to tide over the temporary economic difficulties and to realize the fighting goal of quadrupling the GNP by the end of this century.

Present at the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial party committee Standing Committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the provincial discipline inspection commission. [passage omitted]

The participants said in their speeches: Through studying the guidelines of the plenary session, we have enhanced our confidence and courage. We shall guide the broad masses of party members and cadres across the province to support the guidelines of the plenary session, to fully estimate the difficulties ahead of us, and to understand the favorable conditions for overcoming difficulties. Thus, the broad masses of party members and cadres across the province should make concerted efforts to achieve a success in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms. [passage omitted]

Sun Chairs 14 Nov Session

*SK1511044389 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Text] The provincial party committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting and a meeting of party-member cadres at or above the level of deputy directors of the provincial-level departments in Harbin this morning to relay and implement the documents adopted at the central work conference and the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, chaired the meetings. After Secretary Sun Weiben had introduced the results of the central work conference and the fifth plenary session, Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, relayed General Secretary Jiang Zemin's speeches at the central work conference and the fifth plenary session. Wang Haiyan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, relayed Premier Li Peng's two speeches on the economic work at the central work conference. Xie Yong, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, relayed the CPC Central Committee's decision on further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms. Sun Weiben also relayed the excerpts of speeches made by several leading comrades of the central authorities and some responsible comrades of the central departments concerned at the group discussion meetings of the central work conference and the fifth plenary session.

Sun Weiben said: To comprehensively and deeply implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session, we shall carry out the work of relaying and implementing the guidelines in three stages. In the first stage, we should convene an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to relay, study, and discuss the documents, to set forth opinions on implementing the guidelines of the documents, and to make an arrangement for convening the fourth plenary session of the sixth provincial party committee. After the meeting of party-member cadres at or above the level of deputy director of the provincial-level departments, the provincial-level departments should individually study and discuss the guidelines of the documents. Based on their study and discussions, they should set forth opinions on implementing the guidelines of the fifth plenary session. Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee, and responsible comrades of the key provincial-level leading bodies and provincial-level departments concerned should conscientiously discuss the provincial draft program for implementing the guidelines of the fifth plenary session that will be submitted to the fourth plenary session of the sixth provincial party committee for discussions, and define matters regarding the convocation of the plenary session of the provincial party committee. In the second stage, we will convene the 4th plenary session of the 6th provincial party committee at

the end of this month to relay the guidelines of the central work conference and the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, to seek unity of thinking, and to discuss and formulate the provincial program for implementing the guidelines of the 5th plenary session. In the third stage, we will hold a rural work conference, a meeting on comprehensive improvement of social order, a planning work conference, a meeting of large and medium-sized enterprises, and an educational work conference successively from the end of November to next January to specifically implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session and the fourth plenary session of the sixth provincial party committee.

Comrade Sun Weiben said: From 15 to 23 November, provincial-level departments and bureaus should respectively hold meetings of party organizations to study and master the guidelines of the fifth plenary session and to base on the study to set forth opinions on implementing the guidelines of the fifth plenary session.

Heilongjiang Criminals Refuse Confession

*SK1511042589 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Text] These past few days, procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province have arrested according to law or taken in for investigation a number of economic criminals who refused to confess their crimes and surrender themselves to judicial departments within the time limit fixed by the notice of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. During this campaign, the provincial People's Procuratorate arrested or detained a total of 68 persons, and took in 57 persons for investigation. During the confession period stipulated in the notice, these criminals still refused to come to their senses, and secretly destroyed evidence that could incriminate them in an attempt to get by under false pretences.

These criminals included 2 cadres at the department level, 4 cadres at the section level, and 22 cadres at the division level. Meanwhile, 24 criminals had their sum of illicit money reach or exceed 10,000 yuan each, with the total sum amounting to some 2.45 million yuan.

A responsible person of the provincial People's Procuratorate pointed out: Adopting forceful means to arrest criminals is only a small part of the work of judicial departments to grasp clues and evidence for solving cases. The work of fighting corruption and advocating honesty is far from finished, and the strike against economic crimes will still be the focus of the work of procuratorial departments in the future.

Jilin's He Zhukang Reports on Plenum

*SK1411072689 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Nov 89*

[Text] The provincial party committee held a meeting of responsible cadres with party membership at the auditorium of the provincial guesthouse on the morning of 13

November. Comrades He Zhukang, secretary, and Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, gave an account of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the central work conference held prior to the session, and the speeches of Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng to the session and the conference.

Comrade He Zhukang presided over the meeting, and made specific arrangements for the province to implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session in the next stage.

Comrade Wang Zhongyu first gave a brief account of the central work conference, the fifth plenary session, and the speeches of Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng. He said: The central work conference and the fifth plenary session were held at a key moment for the reform and construction of our country. The important speeches of Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng and the decision of the CPC Central Committee on further carrying out improvement and rectification and deepening reform adopted at the plenary session correctly and scientifically analyzed the current economic situation, summarized experiences and lessons, called in unequivocal terms for continuous and unwavering implementation of the guiding principle of improvement, rectification, and deepening of reform, set forth the targets and measures for improvement and rectification—fulfilling by and large the tasks for improvement and rectification in 3 years or a longer period of time—and further clarified the guiding ideas for economic construction and reform and the basic principles that should be followed. They not only will help solve the current problems but also are programmatic documents guiding the future economic work. The plenary session endorsed Comrade Deng Xiaoping's resignation from the chairmanship of the Central Military Commission. The plenary session held that Comrade Deng Xiaoping, proceeding from the basic interests of the party and the state, set an example in abolishing cadres' life-long tenure of leading posts by resigning from his present post while still in good health.

After relaying the guidelines of the session, Comrade He Zhukang offered several opinions for our province to implement the fifth plenary session. He said: Party organizations at various levels throughout the province should conscientiously study the documents of the session, profoundly understand their essence, enhance understanding, and resolutely put them into effect. They should unify the thinking of the party members, cadres, and ordinary people throughout the province in line with the guidelines of the session. Leading cadres at various levels should take the lead in the study and successfully guide the masses in the study. At present, we should particularly unify our thinking of the economic situation and our understanding of the importance and urgency of doing a better job in improvement and rectification. We should correctly understand the relationship between improvement and rectification on the one side and deepening of reform on the other, and correctly understand and handle the principle of combining the planned

economy with market regulation. From [words indistinct], we should correctly understand and resolutely implement the CPC Central Committee's decision to further carry out improvement and rectification and deepen reform, foster the ideas of plain living, hard struggle, and austerity, solve the problems of the overheated economy and over-eagerness for quick results, and promote a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy.

He Zhukang pointed out: Based on the requirements of the decision, we should formulate plans as soon as possible for our province to carry out improvement and rectification and deepen reform. The endeavor of improvement, rectification, and deepening of reform involves mainly the economic field, but it also involves other fields. For this reason, not only should economic departments work out plans for this endeavor in line with actual conditions, but also other departments should conduct study in line with actual conditions on ways to fulfill the tasks for the endeavor.

He Zhukang stressed: Motivated by the efforts to implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session, we should make a success of the current economic work. The decision of the party Central Committee further clarifies the guiding principle for future economic construction and reform of our country, that is, instead of being over-eager for quick results when further carrying out reform, improvement, and rectification, we should proceed from the actual national situation and respect the objective law to achieve a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the economy. Party committees and governments at various levels and enterprises throughout the province should strive to make a success of the current economic work. Through studying and relaying the guidelines of the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee, they should further mobilize cadres and the masses to actively plunge into the endeavor of improvement, rectification and deepening of reform. They should arouse their spirit, enhance their confidence, and maintain a mental outlook characterized by active efforts to make progress. They should curtail the projects that should be curtailed, suspend or postpone those that should be suspended and postponed, and exert active and all-out efforts to carry out those that should and can be done.

He Zhukang said: In the current difficult situation, we should particularly stress adherence to party spirit and principles, the sense of respect for the overall situation, centralism and unification, and subordination of the part and the lower levels to the whole and the higher levels, respectively. Despite the many difficulties in the economic work of our province, we should take the overall situation into account and resolutely implement the decision of the party Central Committee. Under the leadership of the new collective of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Jiang Zemin, we should overcome difficulties, succeed in our work, and make contributions to the overall situation.

He Zhukang pointed out: We should coordinate the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the study of the works of Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Through the study, cadres at various levels should improve their theoretical level, acquire a scientific approach and foresight in carrying out work, better shoulder the missions entrusted by history, and lead the people throughout the province to achieve better results in building the two civilizations in our province.

More than 1,400 people attended the meeting. They were cadres at and above the level of deputy chief of the departments directly under the province, and principal responsible comrades of cities, prefectures, and the autonomous prefecture. Former provincial-level veteran leaders were also present at the meeting.

Jilin's He Convenes Meeting on Plenum Communique

SK1211043689 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 11 November, the provincial party committee held a standing committee meeting to conscientiously relay the guidelines of the central work conference and the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The meeting also called on party organizations at all levels and the vast number of party members throughout the province to conscientiously study the documents and profoundly comprehend the guidelines of the conference and the plenary session; and called on party committees at all levels to guide the vast number of cadres and the masses to work hard through self-reliance with full confidence in a bid to win a decisive victory in the campaign of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform.

After participating in the central work conference and the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, Comrade He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Comrade Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary, returned to Changchun from Beijing at noon of 11 November. At 1400 that day, they convened a standing committee meeting of the provincial party committee to relay the important speeches made by the central leading comrades and relevant documents. Attending the meeting as observers were responsible comrades of the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; as well as responsible persons of departments concerned.

After listening to the reports by Comrades He Zhukang and Wang Zhongyu, the comrades participating in this Standing Committee meeting unanimously maintained: The central work conference and the fifth plenary session are extremely important ones because they were held at an important moment. The decision of the Central Committee with regard to further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and

deepening reform, which was adopted by the fifth plenary session, is a programmatic document for achieving success in the future economic work. This decision has made a scientific analysis of the current economic situation, made a high-level summary of the experiences gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and has definitely pointed out the necessity of continuously and firmly carrying out the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform with the purpose of basically fulfilling the task of improvement and rectification within 3 years or slightly longer.

The communique of the fifth plenary session emphatically points out: During and even after the period of improvement and rectification, we must always uphold the principle of developing the economy in a protracted, sustained, stable, and coordinated manner. This is the most important experience and lesson gained by our country from the economic construction over the past 40 years. At all times, we have to do everything in line with the basic condition of our province and our country, and foster a firm guiding ideology of sustained, stable, and coordinated development. Beginning with the Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee, leaders at all levels should schedule a certain period for conscientiously studying and profoundly understanding the guidelines of the fifth plenary session, and then use these guidelines to unify the understanding of all party members and the vast number of the masses. They should also firmly and unwaveringly implement the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. Through studying the fifth plenum communique, they should not only summon up their courage, endeavor and confidence in overcoming difficulties, but should also make sufficient appraisal of present difficulties without impatience for success. But, whatever happens, they must not slacken their efforts in ideology and work. Those things they should and can handle must be handled with purpose.

The comrades participating in this meeting maintained: The entire party and the people of all nationalities in the country cherish a deep proletarian affection for Comrade Deng Xiaoping. We should turn such deep proletarian affection into a strength to conscientiously study the works of Deng Xiaoping and to study and implement the basic theory of Comrade Xiaoping with regard to building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should also enhance the scientific level of our policy-making by combining the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the study of Deng Xiaoping's works.

The meeting's participants pointed out: At present, the most important thing is to maintain stability. Stability is higher than everything else. We should stress that the part must be subordinated to the whole, the lower level must be subordinated to the higher level, and the entire party must be subordinated to the party Central Committee and firmly implement the policies and decisions

of the party Central Committee. The vast number of party members and the people of all nationalities in Jilin Province should make due contributions to stabilizing the overall situation of the country under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Jiang Zemin. The more difficult our conditions are, the more we should stress party leadership, spirit, principle, arduous struggle, dependence on the masses, and the spirit of hardwork and self-reliance in a bid to win a thorough victory in the campaign of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. This has set a still higher demand on leading comrades at all levels. So long as party members and cadres can set an example in working arduously and take the lead in tightening their belts for a few years, they can certainly affect and mobilize the vast number of the masses to overcome the current difficulties and satisfactorily fulfill the task of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform.

The meeting also made specific arrangements for implementing the guidelines of the central work conference and the fifth plenary session throughout the province in the next step.

Jilin CPC Meeting Reviews Plenary Session

SK1111065189 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Excerpts] On the morning of 10 November, the provincial party committee held a Standing Committee meeting to conscientiously study and discuss the communique and the decisions adopted at the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee.

Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee who are in Changchun attended the meeting. Attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the provincial advisory commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the provincial military district, and the provincial discipline inspection commission; and responsible persons of relevant departments.

Comrade Du Qinglin chaired the meeting.

Amid a warm atmosphere, the comrades participating in the meeting vied with each other to make speeches. They unanimously supported the communique and the decisions adopted at the fifth plenary session.

They unanimously maintained: The fifth plenary session was an extremely important meeting in the history of the party. The decisions adopted at the session are of extreme practical and far-reaching historical significance in implementing the party's basic line of a focus and two basic points; tiding over the current difficulties; unifying the thinking of the whole party; stabilizing the economy, the feelings of the people, and the society; ensuring the smooth progress of improving the economic

environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms; and further realizing the strategic goal of quadrupling the GNP by the end of this century.

They maintained: The CPC Central Committee's decision on further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms, that was adopted at the fifth plenary session, was formulated persistently in line with the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Based on scientifically summing up our country's experiences and lessons in the construction of socialism, the session accurately defined the goals, tasks, principles, and policies regarding deepening the improvement of the economic environment, the rectification of the economic order, and reforms. The decision specifically embodies the implementation of the party's basic line and the collective's wisdom and determination. All party members and all the people of the province should conscientiously implement it. [passage omitted]

During discussions, the comrades participating in the meeting completely supported the plenary session's decisions on appointing Comrade Jiang Zemin as chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, on readjusting the members of the commission, and on adding a member of the secretariate.

They maintained that this is of extremely important significance in ensuring the country's long-term order and stability. They pledged that they shall resolutely respond to the fifth plenary session's call to the whole party and all the people of the country, closely rally around the party Central Committee where Comrade Jiang Zemin plays a key role, strengthen unity and party spirit, be full of confidence, carry out arduous struggle, and unceasingly push the province's construction and reform work forward.

Jilin Continues Industrial Development

HK1011134489 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Nov 89 p 1

[Dispatch by reporter Li Anda (2621 1344 6671); "Industrial Production Develops Steadily in Jilin Province"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, in view of the shortage of funds, energy resources, raw materials, and foreign exchange in industrial production, the inconvenient transportation and communications, and the weak market and increasing unmarketable products, Jilin Province has adopted a series of measures to harmonize and mobilize the enthusiasm of the enterprises and workers and ensure a steady development of production. From January to September, the gross industrial output value of the province increased by 5 percent over the same period of last year, while financial revenue increased by 4.2 percent.

At the beginning of the year, the Jilin Provincial Government established an office to instruct production and then a group for harmonizing funds and a group for

harmonizing production and marketing. In order to strengthen leadership, the office to instruct production was headed by a provincial vice governor with the participation of the responsible persons of various relevant departments. The office had full powers in production management and in the overall management and allocation of energy resources, funds, transportation, and raw materials. It was also responsible for solving the problems concerning the production and marketing.

To ensure production in key enterprises and of major products, the provincial government also adopted an inclined policy to ensure the production of 36 major products for the people's everyday life, basic industries, and export and to ensure the production in 52 key enterprises which were creating a total profit and tax of more than 10 million yuan a year and whose total profit and tax turned over to the state made up 70 percent of the provincial total. When working out annual plans, all these products and enterprises were on a separate list, which was regarded as a document of the provincial government and was distributed among various relevant units and departments for implementation. Most of the additional bank loans of this year and the energy generated with materials supplied were used to satisfy the production needs of these products and in these enterprises.

The provincial party committee and provincial government regarded the strengthening of ideological and political work as a guarantee for a stable policy and for stabilizing enterprises. They announced on many occasions that the system of plant director assuming full responsibilities, the contract management system, and all the correct and effective policies will not change and that it is necessary to give full play to the key roles of large and medium-sized enterprises. In July, the provincial party committee and provincial government entrusted the provincial committee for structural reform to carry out an investigation and study of the problems and experiences of the past few years in implementing the contract system and put forth concrete ideas for further implementing this system. Following that, they held an on-the-spot meeting in the Jilin Chemical Industrial Company to popularize the company's experience in increasing the quality of enterprise by firmly grasping the education and training of people and adhering to one center and two basic points. All these measures have played an important role in stabilizing enterprise and boosting people's morale.

To stimulate marketing and make a flexible use of funds, the province also launched an activity to make an inventory of warehouses, tap potentialities, and deal with unmarketable products. During the last 10 days of October, after carrying out this activity, the provincial authorities and Changchun City jointly held a trade fair for long-inventoried commodities. The proceeds of the 5-day fair reached 2.069 billion yuan.

Liaoning's Quan Writes to Enterprise Managers

SK1411074689 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese
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[Letter by Liaoning Provincial Secretary Quan Shuren on 29 September to enterprise party secretaries and managers]

[Text] Comrades: After exposing the crime committed by Xiong Jiaqing, director of the Liaoyang Textile Plant, in seeking or accepting bribes, there have been various reflections. Some said, "The struggle against corruption will be aimed at all plant directors!" and some said, "The struggle against corruption will be aimed at the reform drive!" Anyhow, there are party secretaries and plant directors of some enterprises who have harbored doubts and misgivings about the struggle. They have even failed to boldly grasp their work and upheld the reform drive. This is a misunderstanding. The charge against Xiong Jiaqing does not include various problems caused by him in performing his duties, nor certain mistakes made in conducting reform, but includes his crimes of embezzling money and accepting bribes. By no means should we lump together his crimes and problems or mistakes that have cropped up in enforcing the plant director responsibility system, as well as conducting reform and opening to the outside world. The provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government have always acknowledged the fact that the overwhelming majority of leading cadres of enterprises throughout the province are good. It is inevitable for the party secretaries and plant directors of enterprises to cause problems or make mistakes in enforcing the plant director responsibility system, conducting reform and exploration, and opening to the outside world because of lack of experience. Meanwhile, the blame for these problems and mistakes should not totally fall on these party secretaries and plant directors. Problems and mistakes are part of the issue of summarizing experiences and lessons. We should uphold what is right, correct what is wrong, and improve what is imperfect in summarizing our experiences and lessons. Such an issue is different from the essence of Xiong Jiaqing's crimes. We should not shake our will even slightly in conducting reform and opening to the outside world, and must uphold the plant director responsibility system and solve the corrupt problems of embezzling money and accepting bribes. It should be said that the work of investigating and dealing with the crimes committed by Xiong Jiaqing is in order to better uphold the plant director responsibility system and the principle of conducting reform and opening to the outside world.

Of course, Xiong Jiaqing's crimes have led us to ponder some issues. I, with these issues in mind, carried out some investigations, from which I have sorted out superficial material. Now, I would like to present it to you and let you draw a lesson and gain enlightenment. I also hope that all comrades earnestly ponder the issue of how to better run socialist enterprises under the new situation. It is very significant for us to summarize our experience and lessons.

Tasks undertaken by you are very heavy. The party and country have placed great hopes on you and are very willing to listen to your experience and opinions.

Liaoning Leaders Study Plenum Communique

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in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] This morning, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial discipline inspection commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held a meeting to conscientiously study the communique of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee; to discuss the major issues of further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms; and to set a high value on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's outstanding service to our party and state.

The comrades participating in the meeting unanimously maintained that the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee was another important meeting in the history of the party. They unanimously supported the accurate decisions of the central authorities.

They said: This session was held at the key historical moment of the national economic development. The policy decisions formulated at the session are of extreme importance and have a bearing on the stability of the nation and society and on the realization of the second-step strategic goal for our country's socialist modernization. What is the most important at present is to keep our country stable. The stable development of the economy is the foundation for ensuring the stable development of the entire society. At the time of further consolidating and developing the political situation characterized by stability and unity, we should concentrate efforts on grasping the economic work. Unswervingly carrying out the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms is a fundamental way for tiding over the current economic difficulties and ensuring a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy. The plenary session decided to basically fulfill the task of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order in 3 years or a little longer period of time, and also pointed out that we must mobilize the forces of four links in order to fulfill the main targets for the improvement and rectification. With clear targets, prominent focal points, and effective measures, the decision is extremely accurate. Through conscientious study of the communique, we should scientifically understand the current economic situation; overcome the attitude of underestimating the difficulties and being blindly optimistic; accurately understand the relations between the work of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic work and the deepening of reforms; persist in the basic principle of developing the economy in a sustained, stable, and

coordinated manner; appropriately handle the relations between the part and the whole, between enterprises and the state, and between localities and the central authorities; enhance our sense of taking the overall situation into consideration; and unify our thinking with the tasks of unswervingly improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms. We should have a firm confidence; be inspired with enthusiasm; and make concerted efforts to do our work in a solid manner. Successfully attending to the province's work in all fields is the best way to implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session.

The participants maintained: The central authorities' decision on endorsing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's resignation from the chairmanship of the Central Military Commission is an indicator for the stable political situation of the nation and proves that the central authorities have trust in, are concerned with, and support the leading collective of the third generation where Comrade Jiang Zemin plays a key role. We unanimously support the plenary session's decision on appointing Comrade Jiang Zemin as chairman of the Central Military Commission; Comrade Yang Shangkun, first vice chairman of the commission; Comrade Liu Huqing, vice chairman of the commission; and Comrade Yang Baibing, secretary general of the commission and on electing Comrade Yang Baibing as an additional member of the central secretariat. [passage omitted]

Leading Comrades Wang Julu, Shang Wen, Wang Guangzhong, Xu Shaofu, Shen Xianhui, and Ma Longxiang made speeches at the meeting. Also present at the meeting were Yu Xiling, Zhu Chuan, (Luo Dingfeng), (Diao Caishang), Tang Hongguang, (Wu Kun), (Li Jing), (Shao Qi), (Liu Jingkui). Wang Julu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting.

Liaoning Consolidates Newspapers, Journals

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[Text] As was learned from today's provincial conference on straightening out and reducing newspapers and journals, the provincial Press and Publication Bureau, with the approval of the State Press and Publication Administration, decided to close 9 provincial newspapers and 15 journals, and to adjust and merge 6 newspapers and 2 journals. Provincial Vice Governor Wang Wenyuan said at the conference that all localities should succeed in straightening out newspapers and journals, which is necessary in rectifying the press and publication fronts and consolidating the achievements in antipornography work.

According to a responsible comrade of the provincial Press and Publication Bureau, our province produces about 1,000 types of pictures and books and 249 kinds of journals every year, of which most are good or fairly good. However, there are also some newspaper and journal offices and publishing houses which divorce

themselves from the purposes of publication and publish some unhealthy pictures, books, newspapers, and journals. In 1988 and 1989, the provincial Press and Publication Bureau destroyed 22 types of books and journals.

Provincial Vice Governor Wang Wenyuan said: In straightening out and reducing the number of newspapers and journals, all localities should guard against complacency. In particular, they should guard against the tendency of approving the work in general but giving numerous reasons for retaining the newspapers and journals of their own localities once they are found to be involved.

Wang Wenyuan said: The newspapers and journals which should be closed down, as announced today, are only the first group. In the first half of next year, another group of newspapers and journals will be curtailed in light of the actual conditions. We should adopt an attitude of trust when handling the employees of the

offices of the newspapers and journals which are closed down. We should not base the work of handling the employees completely on the problems of the newspapers, journals, and publishing houses. Newspapers, journals, and publishing houses which are retained for the time being should be straightened out. All cities should strengthen leadership over the work to straighten out their subordinate newspapers, journals, and publishing houses, and thoroughly eliminate the ideological tendency of putting money above everything else. In particular, they should evaluate the leading bodies of newspapers, journals, and publishing houses, and help pertinent departments in adjusting and replenishing their leading forces and backbone professional workers. All professional publishing departments should display great enthusiasm for building the socialist spiritual civilization and enrich the people's spiritual life with high-quality publications.

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